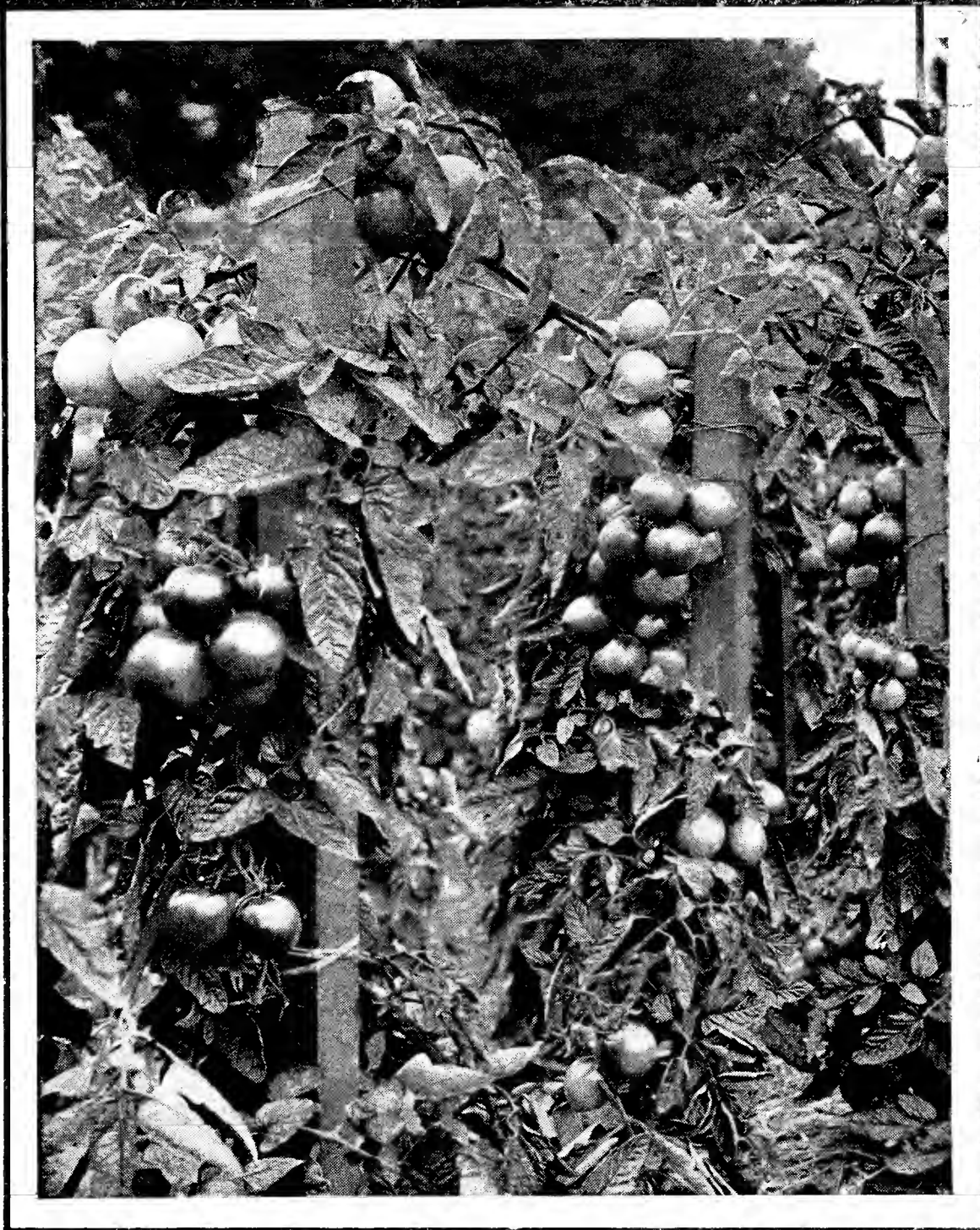


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

2.17

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE TRADE MARK SEEDS



SPRING 1934



KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
MARGLOBE
TOMATO

Showing type of plants
selected for stock seed
production

Seed is saved only from
the very best and most
vigorous plants showing
an open character of
growth and uniform true-
ness to type. Plants are
selected which develop a
high yield of smooth to ge-
size, fancy globe shaped
fruits of early maturity.
This carefully selected
seed means fancy fruits
which bring fancy prices.

THE KILGORE SEED CO., PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

FIFTEEN DISTRIBUTING POINTS AND MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
SERVING FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH

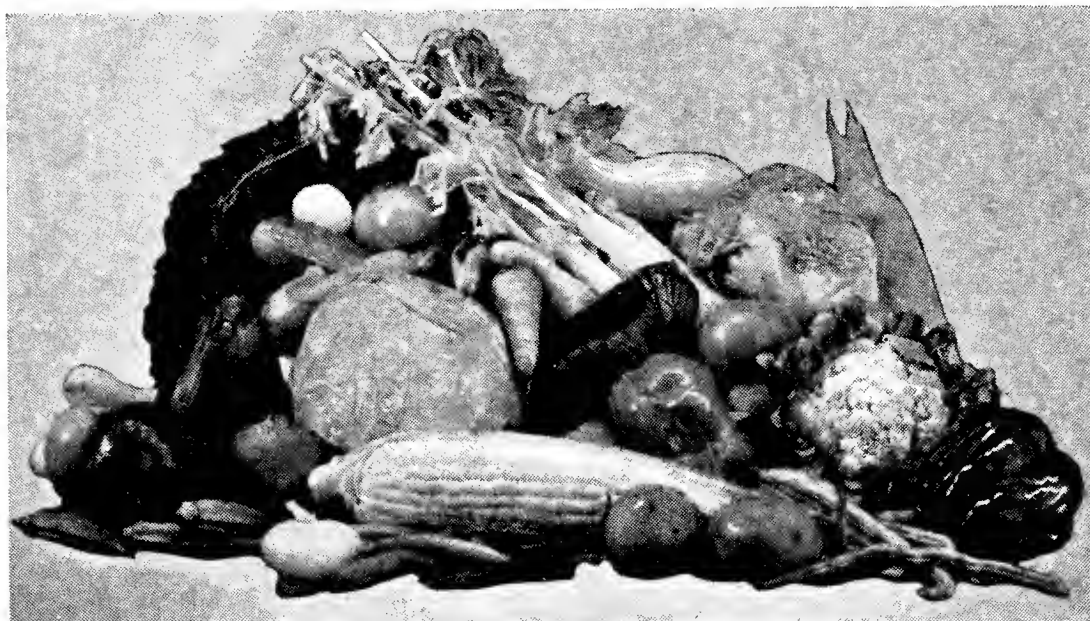
BELLE GLADE
GAINESVILLE
HOMESTEAD

MIAMI
PAHOKEE
PALMETTO

PLANT CITY
POMPANO
SANFORD

VERO BEACH
WAUCHULA
WEST PALM BEACH

HAVANA, CUBA
NASSAU, BAHAMAS
NUEVA GERONA, P.R.



Vegetable Seed Collections

for the

Home Gardener

YOUR HOME GARDEN

Greatly increased attention should be given the home garden.

In going through the commercial vegetable and farming localities of Florida it is amazingly strange that you find so few well-kept gardens, where a bountiful supply of good, wholesome, fresh vegetables could be had twelve months in the year. Florida climate and conditions are favorable to producing the finest home gardens in the United States, and every month in the year. Yet there are probably less family gardens per home in Florida than in any other state in the Union.

Even if it were possible to purchase vegetables more cheaply than to produce them (which can not be true) yet it would be much more desirable to take the fresh vegetables

out of your own garden at a moment's notice, as many times those that can be purchased are stale and inferior compared to what could be grown at home.

A well-kept garden can be had with little effort and small expense and will yield a return several times as great as that from an equal area devoted to almost any other crop that could be grown.

Vegetables furnish a large part of the essentials which are necessary to the well being of the human system, hence, the value of vegetables in the diet is of greater importance than the monetary value.

Try a good home garden. It will be a source of health, pleasure and profit.

COLLECTION No. 1

Sixteen Large Packets Sixteen Varieties
All for \$1.00 Postpaid

- 1 pkt. Giant Stringless Beans
- 1 pkt. Golden Bountiful Wax Beans
- 1 pkt. Kentucky Wonder Pole Beans
- 1 pkt. Detroit Dark Red Beet
- 1 pkt. B. R. Chantenay Carrot
- 1 pkt. B. R. Long Dark Green Cucumber
- 1 pkt. Iceberg Lettuce
- 1 pkt. Florida Broad Leaf Mustard

- 1 pkt. Mustard Spinach
- 1 pkt. B. R. Long Green Okra
- 1 pkt. B. R. World Beater Pepper
- 1 pkt. B. R. Early Scarlet Globe Radish
- 1 pkt. Early Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash
- 1 pkt. Stowells Evergreen Corn
- 1 pkt. Ponderosa Tomato
- 1 pkt. Purple Top Globe Turnip

COLLECTION No. 2

Eight Packets Eight Varieties
50c Postpaid

- 1 pkt. Giant Stringless Beans
- 1 pkt. Tendergreen Mustard Spinach
- 1 pkt. B. R. Long Green Okra
- 1 pkt. B. R. World Beater Pepper
- 1 pkt. Early Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash
- 1 pkt. Stowells Evergreen Corn
- 1 pkt. B. R. Marglobe Tomato
- 1 pkt. B. R. Early Florida Turnip

COLLECTION No. 3

Kilgore's Special "Greens" Collection
Five Large Packets---Five Varieties
All for 25c Postpaid

- 1 pkt. True Georgia Whitehead Collard
- 1 pkt. Southern Giant Curled Mustard
- 1 pkt. Tendergreen Mustard Spinach
- 1 pkt. New Zealand Spinach
- 1 pkt. Japanese (Shogoin) Turnip

In View of the Very Special Prices Allowed on These Collections
No Substitutions Can Be Allowed.

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY PLANT CITY,
"FLORIDA"

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY
PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

Name.....

P.O. Box, Street,
or R.F.D. No.

Post Office.....

County..... State.....

Ship by.....P.P. ☐Exp. ☐Frt. ☐

Exp. or Frt. Office..... Date.....193.....

AMOUNT ENCLOSED		
Check.....		
Money Order..		
Cash.....		
Stamps.....		
Total.....		

IMPORTANT! Be sure address and shipping instructions are correct. Write plainly.

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds or bulbs we sell, and we will not be responsible for the crop. No reputable seedsman gives any warranty.

We have the fullest confidence in the quality of all the seeds we sell, but we have no control over them after they leave our hands. Satisfactory germination and production are dependent upon many factors other than the quality of the seed. This is why responsible seedsmen cannot give a warranty.

[illegible]

NOTICE: If interested in flower culture and home beautification and you wish a copy of "Kilgore's Flower Planting Guide for the South" be sure to put an [X] in this space ☐
PLEASE DO NOT FORGET TO GIVE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS

[SEE OTHER SIDE]

Important Directions to Customers

By carefully observing the following directions, mistakes and misunderstandings will be very largely avoided.

How to Order

Please be careful to sign your name, box number, street or rural route, post office and State on every order. Be sure to tell us your nearest express or freight office should you desire the seed forwarded by express or freight. **Write plainly.**

Cash with Order

Ours is a cash business and our prices are made on that basis. Customers are requested to remit when ordering and by so doing save the C.O.D. fee charged by express companies, banks, and postal authorities for collecting and returning money.

C. O. D.

Perishable items such as strawberry plants, rose bushes, nursery stock, etc., are not sent C. O. D. under any circumstances.

How to Send Money

Remittances should be made by post-office money orders, express money orders, drafts or checks.

Remittance by Stamps

On orders for seeds where the amount is less than 50 cents, we will accept stamps in good condition (one- and two-cent stamps preferred) the same as cash, but we would ask those remitting stamps to wrap them in oiled paper, if possible, to prevent their sticking together or to the order.

Cuba and the West Indies

For the convenience of our customers in the West Indies we have established the following agencies: Mr. Thomas Holmes, Lonja del Comercio 416, Havana, Cuba; Mr. A. C. Kopf, Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines; and Mr. F. C. Albury, Nassau, Bahamas. These agents carry a full line of Kilgore's seeds during the season, which are sold at our regular catalog prices.

Direct shipments from Plant City are **not** prepaid. See "Postal Information."

ORDER EARLY

The demand for our "Bred-Rite" brands of seeds is so great that each year we find ourselves completely sold out on many items before the season is over. Therefore, it behooves our friends to order or book their season's requirements early so as to be sure of being able to secure their supply of our high-quality seeds. It will also greatly facilitate shipments if orders are sent in early. We aim to ship all orders the same day they are received, but sometimes it is impossible during the rush season.

Seeds Postpaid by Parcel Post

Please bear in mind that the prices given in this Catalog include delivery on all seeds to any point in Florida or the South.

All Deliveries Outside the United States are made F.O.B. Plant City.

Prices Subject to Change

This Catalog is printed in October and November. The market on many items of garden and field seeds, as well as supplies, has not yet been fully established. Consequently, prices on these items indicate value at time these pages are printed. In practically all cases orders will be filled at prices indicated in this Catalog, but **all prices**

are subject to change without notice.

Non-Warranty

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds or bulbs we sell, and we will not be responsible for the crop.

No reputable seedsman gives any warranty. We test our seeds for germination and trueness to type before we send them to our customers. We have the fullest confidence in the quality of all the seeds we sell but we have no control over them after they leave our hands. Satisfactory germination and production are dependent upon many factors other than the quality of the seed, such as methods of planting, cultivating, and fertilizing. If we should warrant or guarantee seeds in any way, we could be held responsible for the failure of the crop, regardless of cause, and this is a responsibility we cannot accept.

No Seeds Returned

For your protection we will not permit seeds to be returned, unless mistake was made in filling order. No customer would want to plant seeds that had been returned, nor would we feel safe in filling an order with returned seed. This is one reason we have never followed the policy of putting out our seeds with dealers. Our seeds are never out of our hands until they are sold to you direct through our mail-order department or through one of our stores.

For Your Convenience

Two order blanks are placed in this Catalog for your convenience, one inside the front cover and another inside the back cover. A second order during the season is frequently necessary. Additional order blanks furnished upon request.

Important Postal Information

When you order your seeds to come by express or freight we can send them collect, so you may pay the transportation charges on delivery. When ordering your seeds to be shipped by express or freight, always give your express or freight station, if it is not the same as your post-office. If your order is to be sent parcel-post, the postage must be paid in advance, and you must send us the amount of postage in addition to the cost of the seeds. Do not have your order delayed or reduced by failing to add necessary postage. It will be found plainly stated above each item whether or not it is postpaid.

PARCEL-POST RATES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

New postal rates went into effect on Oct. 1, 1932. The weight limit for all zones is 70 pounds.

From the Fourth to the Eighth Zone, shipments weighing 10 pounds or more usually go as cheaply by express. Any weight up to 40 pounds in the first and second zones and 22 pounds in the third zone will usually go just as cheaply by parcel post as by freight or express.

In many sections of Florida that are not easily accessible by freight or express, parcel-post service will be found not only far more satisfactory, but more economical. If you are on a rural route, delivery will be made to your door by Uncle Sam's method of transportation.

Most Florida points are in the First or Second Zone; however, Jacksonville north, Live Oak north and west, and points on the East Coast south of Delray are in the Third Zone.

First and Second Zone, first pound 8 cts., each additional pound 1.1 cts. First and Second Zone, peck 24 cts.

	First lb.	Each Additional lb.
Third Zone	9 cts.	2 cts.
Fourth Zone	10 cts.	3.5 cts.
Fifth Zone	11 cts.	5.3 cts.
Sixth Zone	12 cts.	7 cts.
Seventh Zone	14 cts.	9 cts.
Eighth Zone	15 cts.	11 cts.

Parcel-Post Zones

- First Zone, within 50 miles from Plant City, Fla.
- Second Zone, within 50 to 150 miles from Plant City, Fla.
- Third Zone, within 150 to 300 miles from Plant City, Fla.
- Fourth Zone, within 300 to 600 miles from Plant City, Fla.
- Fifth Zone, within 600 to 1000 miles from Plant City, Fla.
- Sixth Zone, within 1000 to 1400 miles from Plant City, Fla.
- Seventh Zone, within 1400 to 1800 miles from Plant City, Fla.
- Eighth Zone, all over 1800 miles from Plant City, Fla.

If in doubt about your zone rate, obtain it from your postmaster and be sure to send enough to cover necessary postage. If you send too much, it will be returned to you.

Parcel-Post Service with Cuba

Effective September 1, 1930, the parcel-post rate to Cuba was made 14 cts. for each pound or fraction thereof. The maximum weight limit is 22 pounds, minimum 8 ounces. Packages of merchandise weighing 8 ounces or less are subject to the postage rate of 1½ cts. for each 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces. The registry fee is 15 cts. in addition to the postage.

Parcel Post Shipments weighing over eight ounces must have a consular invoice, the minimum charge being 75 cents plus 5% ad valorem in addition to postage.

Poisons cannot be sent by mail.

Field Seed Planting Calendar for Florida

Crop	Wt. per Bu.	Seed per Acre	Time to Plant
Beans, String.....	60 lbs.	45 lbs.	Middle Aug. Apr. 1
Beans, Lima.....	60 lbs.	60 lbs.	Middle Aug. Apr. 1
Beans, Mung.....	60 lbs.	5 lbs.	Mar.-July
Beans, Soy.....	60 lbs.	15-60 lbs.	Mar.-July
Beans, Velvet.....	60 lbs.	15 lbs.	Mar.-July
Beggarweed.....	10 lbs.	10 lbs.	Apr.-Aug.
Cane, Sorghum.....	50 lbs.	15-50 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.
Chufas.....	44 lbs.	11 lbs.	Apr.-Aug.
Corn, Sweet.....	44 lbs.	11 lbs.	Jan.-Mar.
Corn, Field.....	56 lbs.	7 lbs.	Feb.-July
Corn, Kaffir.....	50 lbs.	10-50 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.
Crotalaria.....	5-20 lbs.	5-20 lbs.	Mar.-June
Grass, Bermuda.....	25-100 lbs.	25-100 lbs.	Mar.-Nov.
Grass, Sudan.....	20 lbs.	20 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.

Crop	Wt. per Bu.	Seed per Acre	Time to Plant
Millet, Golden.....	50 lbs.	50 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.
Millet, Cattail or Pearl.....	50 lbs.	4-20 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.
Oats.....	32 lbs.	64 lbs.	Oct.-Jan.
Peas, Cowpeas.....	60 lbs.	60 lbs.	Mar.-Sept.
Peas, English (Wrinkled).....	56 lbs.	56-84 lbs.	Sept.-Feb.
Peas, English (Smooth).....	60 lbs.	60-90 lbs.	Sept.-Feb.
Peanuts, Runner.....	25 lbs.	25 lbs.	Mar.-July
Peanuts, Spanish Improved.....	22 lbs.	22 lbs.	Mar.-July
Peanuts, Spanish Small.....	25 lbs.	25 lbs.	Mar.-July
Potatoes, Irish.....	60 lbs.	600 lbs.	Nov. 1-Mar. 1
Rape.....	4-8 lbs.	4-8 lbs.	Sept.-Mar.
Rice.....	44 lbs.	22 lbs.	Mar.-July
Rye.....	56 lbs.	14-15 lbs.	Sept.-Jan.
Wheat, Egyptian.....	50 lbs.	10 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.

What and When to Plant in Florida

If interested in flowers write for "Kilgore's Flower Planting Guide for the South"

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY. Beets, Beans, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Collards, Cauliflower, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Eggplants, Endive, Kale, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Onion Seed, Onion Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Peppers, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Rye, Sage, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Tomatoes, Turnips, Rutabagas, Watermelon.

MARCH. Pole, Lima, Bush, and Field Beans; Benne, Bermuda, and all other Grasses; Cabbage, Carrots, Cantaloupes, Chufas, Collards, Crotalaria, Eggplants, Fennel, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard; Sweet, Field, Kaffir, and Pop-Corn; Cucumber, Potatoes, Radishes, Golden and Pearl Millet, Okra, Tomatoes, Turnips, Cowpeas; Velvet, Mung, and Soy Beans; Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Rape, Spinach, Sorghum, Sage, Squashes, Sunflower, Egyptian Wheat, and Watermelons.

APRIL. Pole and Field Beans, all Grasses, Cantaloupes, Cowpeas, Beggarweed, Chufas, Benne; Field, Kaffir, and Pop-Corn; Crotalaria; Velvet, Mung, and Soy Beans; Cattail and Golden Millet, Mustard, Okra, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Radishes, Rice, Sorghum, Sunflower, Watermelon, and Egyptian Wheat.

MAY. Pole and Field Beans; Benne, Beggarweed, Crotalaria, various Grasses; Field, Kaffir, and Pop-Corn; Chufas; Velvet, Mung, and Soy Beans; Millet, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Radishes, Sorghum, Sunflower, Okra, and Egyptian Wheat.

JUNE. Beggarweed, Chufas, Collards, Crotalaria, various Grasses, Eggplants, Egyptian Wheat, Velvet and Soy Beans; June and Kaffir Corn, Millet, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Peppers, Rice, Okra, Mustard, Sorghum, Sunflower, Turnips, Rutabagas.

JULY. Beggarweed, Celery, Chufas, Eggplants, various Grasses, Collards, Kaffir Corn, Mustard, Millets, Okra, Cowpeas, Spanish

Peanuts, Peppers, Rice, Sorghum, Turnips and Rutabagas, all varieties Velvet, Mung, and Soy Beans; and Sunflower.

AUGUST. Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cucumbers, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Eggplants, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Grasses, Golden Millet, Peppers, fall Potatoes, Mustard, Okra, Onion Sets, Cowpeas, Radishes, Spinach, Squashes, Tomatoes, Sunflowers, Sorghum, Turnips, and Rutabagas.

SEPTEMBER. Bush Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Cucumbers, Endive, Fennel, Grasses, Kale, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Irish Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Sage, Spinach, Squashes, Tomatoes, Turnips, and Rutabagas.

OCTOBER. Various Grasses, Bush Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Endive, Fennel, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats, and Sage.

NOVEMBER. Carpet and Rye Grasses, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Endive, Fennel, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Potatoes, Garden Peas, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Sage, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats, and Vetch.

DECEMBER. Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Chinese Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Potatoes, Garden Peas, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Sage, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, and Oats.

BEANS

Culture. Medium low land is best suited for this crop, such as low hammock, muck or pine land. Beans are a quick maturing crop and are usually followed by some other crop which gets the benefit of the fertilizer not taken up by the Beans. When another crop is to follow, plant the Beans in rows 5 feet apart, so that you can plant between the rows before you finish harvesting the Beans, but if a follow-crop is not desired, plant in 3-foot rows. As a general rule the green-podded sorts are the most salable. We list only the very best varieties for market and home use.

Spring planting in the southern and central part of the State begins January 1 and continues until April. Fall Planting starts in August. In some sections there is summer planting of both bush and pole varieties.

For a fall crop, plant from the middle of August until the middle of October; for a main crop on the Florida East Coast plant from October to December. Sow seed in drills, dropping a bean every 3 or 4 inches, and cover 2 inches deep. Use a high-grade bean or vegetable fertilizer. On muck soils apply 600 to 1200 pounds of fertilizer per acre. On sandy loam apply 1200 to 2000 pounds per acre, making one application. Ground should be thoroughly prepared, and fertilizer put out from a week to ten days before planting. There is always a risk of the fertilizer burning and killing the vitality of the seed when both are put in at the same time, and if the vitality is not killed it may cause the beans to come up baldheaded. Where the crop has had a setback, a hundred pounds of Nitrate of Soda per acre will do wonders. However, we do not recommend the use of nitrate except in rare cases, because both the carrying and eating quality may be materially injured by the excessive use of Nitrate of Soda.

To control mildew and rust, use Sulfocide spray. Pyrox is also good to control diseases of beans, especially anthracnose.

Our Bean seed is strictly first-class, high germinating, disease free, western - grown stock. None of our Bean seed is grown in the South or East. We absolutely guarantee all of our Bean seed to be Western grown. Prices quoted are postpaid.

Green-Podded Bush Beans

*Plant 3 pecks to 1 bushel of seed
per acre*

Bountiful. (45 days.) A most popular variety for many markets, especially in the East. A vigorous grower, very productive, with very large, beautiful, long, broad, flat, thick pods, slightly curved, of light green color, entirely stringless, tender, and of excellent quality. A sure money-maker because of its attractive appearance and high edible quality. **Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.**

Giant Stringless Green - Pod.

(48 days.) A great favorite with Florida truck-growers and in great demand on many markets, especially in the Middle West. Pods are round, long, meaty, and entirely stringless when young or old, of excellent quality, and a very heavy yielder. **Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.**

Full Measure. (45 days.) A round podded sort, bearing a heavy crop of long, straight, tender, stringless pods. This is one of the best green podded Beans on the market, and deserves to be better known. We do not hesitate to recommend it. **Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.**



GIANT STRINGLESS BEANS

A typical plant showing the type and productiveness of this well known variety

Green-Podded Bush Beans.

(Continued)

Kilgore's Stringless Refugee. (52 days.) This is a new variety of the Refugee type. Kilgore's Stringless Refugee is slightly earlier than Refugee 1000-to-1 and is entirely stringless. The pods are medium in length, round, of very light green color, tender, meaty, and of excellent quality. A heavy yielder and hardy to frost. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Kilgore's Stringless Black Valentine. New. (42 days.) This new variety which we are introducing for the first time, possesses all the desirable characteristics of the regular Black Valentine, and in addition, it is completely stringless. Attractive in appearance, of high edible quality, and a good shipper, this new variety is destined to become one of Florida's leaders. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Black Valentine. (43 days.) One of the earliest, oval, green-podded varieties. Beautiful, long straight, slender pods, dark green in color, somewhat stringy, but excellent for shipping, holding their attractive appearance in transit and on the market. A great favorite because of its extreme earliness and productiveness. More vigorous and productive than Red Valentine, and pods of darker green color. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Kilgore's Stringless Long Round Green-Pod.

(KILGORE'S STRINGLESS VALENTINE.) (43 days.) An extra-early, prolific, entirely stringless, high-quality Bean. Pods are straight, long, round, and very fleshy. It is an excellent shipper, and its attractive appearance makes it a money-maker on any market. This splendid variety should be grown by every trucker, because we feel there is no better round-podded variety. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Early Speckled Red Valentine. (43 days.) A very hardy, early, and productive variety. Pods medium-long, round, shorter than Black Valentine, and lighter green in color. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Tennessee Green-Pod. (42 days.) Plant vigorous, hardy, and a very heavy cropper with large, long, broad, very flat, dark green pods, nearly stringless and of exceptionally fine flavor. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Longfellow. (45 days.) An excellent, productive, early variety. Attractive pods are dark green, long, very slender, straight, round, tender, and of good quality. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Refugee. (1000-1.) (55 days.) This vigorous-growing variety is extremely productive and very hardy. The heavy foliage covers the pods, thus protecting them from frost injury. The light green pods are medium-long, somewhat slender, round, slightly curved, fine-grained, and of fair quality. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Wax-Podded Bush Beans

Plant 3 pecks to 1 bushel of seed per acre

Kilgore's Golden Bountiful Wax. (45 days.) A wonderful bright yellow Bean, entirely stringless, early, and



Kilgore's Golden Bountiful Wax

exceedingly productive, with very long, thick, semi-flat pods, practically straight, and fairly disease-resistant. Golden Bountiful is really a companion of the regular green Bountiful, and is similar to it in all respects except color. The beautiful, large, straight, golden yellow pods give it a very attractive market appearance, and in edible quality this variety cannot be excelled. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Kilgore's Stringless Wax. (46 days.) This new Wax Bean is well named, being entirely stringless at all stages. It is far more productive than Davis Wax, slightly earlier, and of much better edible quality. Fairly resistant to anthracnose and rust. The pods are long, almost straight, flat, and of bright yellow color. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Hodson Wax. (55 days.) A vigorous, very hardy, and extremely productive variety, rather late in maturing. Noted for its attractive, very large, long, flat, slightly curved, light yellow pods, which when picked at the proper stage are of good quality. Holds up exceptionally well as a shipping sort to distant markets. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Davis White Wax (48 days.) An early, productive, and very attractive Wax variety. Pods large, long, and flat, very uniform and straight. Somewhat stringy and fibrous; of fair quality. Color clear, light, bright yellow. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Sure Crop Wax. (45 days.) The large, flat, straight, bright yellow pods are produced very early in great abundance, and the plants are strong and vigorous. Productiveness and quality are two of the greatest points of this stringless variety. Sure Crop Wax is one of the biggest yielding of all wax beans, and has the advantage of being very early. In hardiness it probably excels all other wax beans. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Pole Beans

Plant 1 peck of seed per acre

Kentucky Wonder. (OLD HOMESTEAD) (60 days.) A most popular, green-podded, Climbing or Pole Bean. Early and very productive. Pods are very long, nearly round, very slender, slightly stringy, tender, and of good quality. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Kilgore's Cornfield. (58 days.) This is a large, white-seeded Pole Bean. A very vigorous grower, heavy producer, it forms large, long, smooth, flattened, nearly straight pods of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

McCaslan. (60 days.) A prolific, white-seeded Pole Bean, one of the most popular in the South. Pods are deep green, large, very thick and meaty, stringless, and of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Bush Lima Beans

Plant 1 bushel of seed per acre

Fordhook Bush Lima. (65 days.) The most popular and profitable Bush Lima Bean in Florida and the South for both fall and

spring planting. The plant is of medium size, hardy, fairly disease-resistant, and very productive. The pods are medium in size, short, blunt, fairly wide, and very thick, plump, and straight. The seeds are large, very thick, plump, crowded in the pod and of very good quality. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Henderson Bush Lima. (BABY LIMA.) (60 days.) This is a very early variety, hardy, and a sure cropper. The plants are small, disease-resistant, and very productive. The pods are small in size, very short and narrow, thin, flat, straight to slightly curved. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Butter or Green Shell Beans

Plant 1 peck of seed per acre

Old Florida Pole. (75 days.) A sure early bearer, holding up its production throughout the season. Pods are medium-large, flat, containing many medium-sized flat seeds. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Old Florida Bush. (65 days.) Similar to Old Florida Pole, but produces a bush or dwarf plant. It is earlier than Florida Pole, very prolific, drought-resistant, and of good quality. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

BEET

Plant 6 pounds of seed per acre

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Culture. Successful culture demands good soil, medium moist, to which has been applied 600 to 1,200 pounds of good fertilizer. Plant seeds in rows 2 feet apart and when 3 inches high thin out to 3 inches apart in the row. In Florida and the South, sow from latter part of September to March.

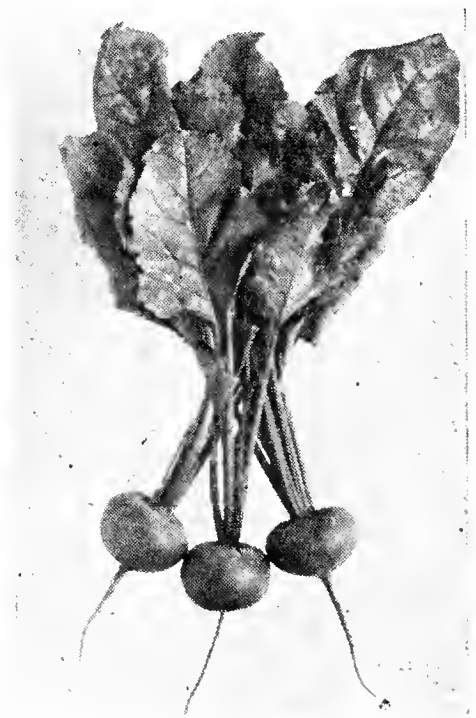
Kilgore's Early Blood-Red Market. (68 days.) One of the earliest and finest Beets ever introduced. Uniform in shape, size, and color. Roots very attractive in appearance, slightly flattened, almost globe-shaped, entirely free of fibrous roots or strings, of dark red color outside; flesh of deep purple color with very little zoning. A money-maker on any market. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.

Crosby's Egyptian. (74 days.) This standard variety produces Beets of uniform flattened globe shape, very much flattened at the top, of deep red color outside, with a deep purple color with little zoning inside. Sweet, tender, and of very good quality. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

Early Wonder. (72 days.) This is a very popular selection from Crosby's Egyptian. It is very early, nearly globe-shaped, being fuller at the bottom than Crosby's Egyptian, with deep purple flesh, showing practically no white zoning, and with very small tops. The roots are very smooth and mature evenly. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

Detroit Dark Red. (76 days.) A very desirable, globe-shaped Beet, of dark red color, outside as well as inside, with no white zoning; sweet and of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

Swiss Chard. Sow in the fall, winter, or spring. Stalks may be cooked and served like asparagus, or the stalks and leaves may be cooked and served as greens like spinach. Makes a fine green food for chickens. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.



Early Blood-Red Market Beets

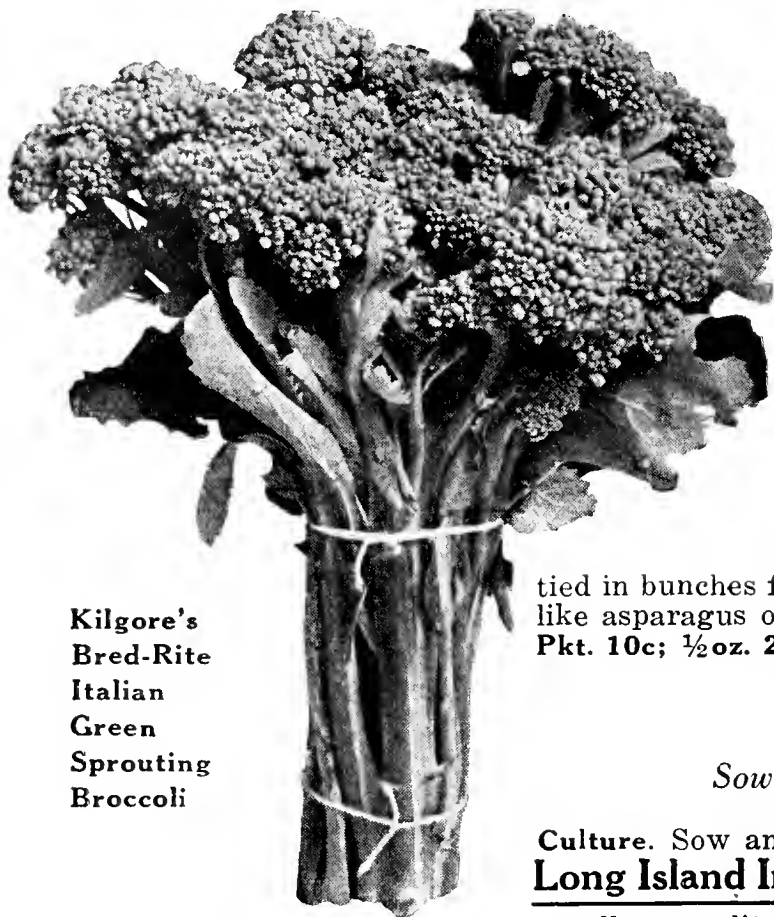
SUGAR AND STOCK BEET

Culture. Sow 4 to 6 pounds of seed per acre, in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, and thin to 6 inches apart.

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Stock Beet, Long Red Giant. (80 days.) An enormous yielder and one of the very best for the dairymen. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Sugar Beet, Klein Wanzleben. (80 days.) This variety is one of the most valuable for sugar making and stock feeding. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.



Kilgore's
Bred-Rite
Italian
Green
Sprouting
Broccoli

BROCCOLI

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of seed in seed-bed to plant an acre
Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Italian Green Sprouting or Christmas Calabrese. (115 days.) This is the true Calabrese type which is a tremendous

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BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

yielder. In Florida, seed may be planted in seed-beds from September to January. Plants should be set in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the row. Green Sprouting Broccoli is

similar to cauliflower, except it is more hardy and the so-called head is bluish-green instead of white. When the main head is cut, branches form at the base of each leaf on the stalks below. At the end of each branch a small loose green head develops.

These small heads should be cut with 6 to 8 inches of stem, and tied in bunches for market. Stems, as well as flower-heads, are cooked and served like asparagus or cauliflower. A most delicious vegetable, gaining in popularity. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of seed in seed-bed to plant an acre

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Culture. Sow and cultivate exactly the same as cabbage.

Long Island Improved. (90 days.) The best and most dependable variety for market and home use. Very productive and of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

CARROT

Plant 4 pounds of seed per acre

Culture. Sow in good rich soil, deeply worked in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep. When 2 inches high, thin out to 4 inches apart. Carrots can be planted in Florida from August to March.

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Kilgore's Improved Chantenay. (85 days.) In our

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Improved stock of Chantenay, we have a very early strain which runs uniformly smooth and true to type, as shown by numerous tests in our Plant City, Fla., proving grounds. Our Improved stock is of medium length, thick, and very stump-rooted. The roots average $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the crown and tapering to 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the bottom. The color is a very attractive bright orange-scarlet. A most popular and profitable sort to raise for market, being of high edible quality, very attractive in appearance, and a fine shipper. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Danvers Half Long (90 days.) This is one of the

most popular varieties. Our stock of this variety is half stump or semi-pointed, from 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length from the crown to the tip. The shoulder at the crown is from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and tapers uniformly to a thickness of about $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch just where the root begins to taper to the tip. The tops are a little larger than those of Chantenay, and the crown is flat without a depression. The color is a bright orange-scarlet, and the roots are smooth and attractive in appearance. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Improved Long Orange. (90 days.) Our stock is

the true thick-shouldered strain of Long Orange, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches thick at the shoulders, 10 to 12 inches long, and pointed or rather tapering in a straight line to the tip. The tops are rather large. The crown grows underground and the color of the root is uniform bright orange-scarlet. A very popular variety in many sections of Florida. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

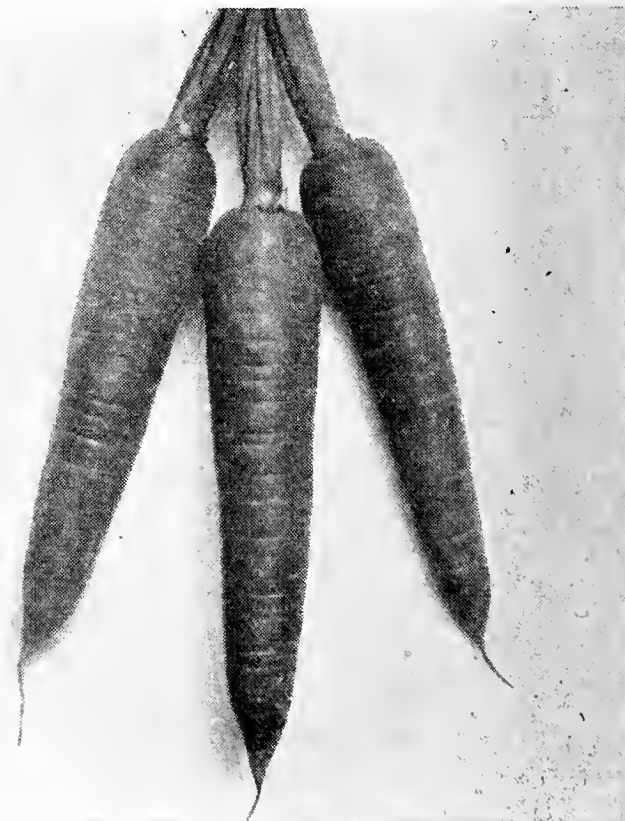
Coreless or Nantes. (90 days.) We have the true type,

which is long and cylindrical, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long and 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, very stump-rooted with a small rat tail. The color is clear orange-red and the core is rather undefined, being of the same color as the flesh so that it is called "Coreless." The skin is very smooth. The tops are small and short, and the root very tender and delicate. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Kilgore's Imperator. (92 days.) This new variety of Carrot we are introducing for the first time. has been especially bred

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SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

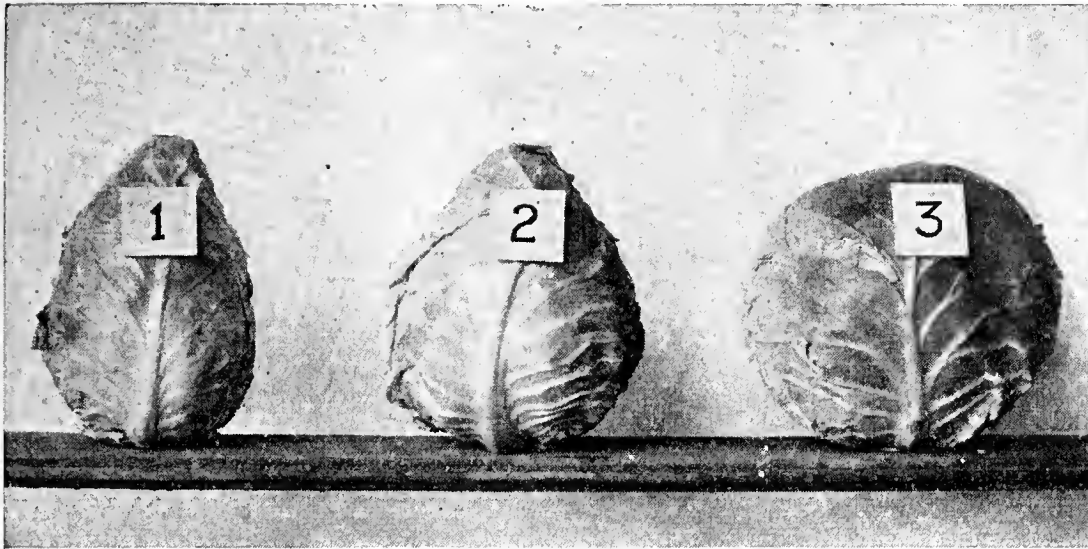
and developed to meet the increasing demand on the market for a longer carrot with a broad shoulder. The roots are smooth, uniformly tapered to a semi-blunt end, deep rich orange color, both exterior and interior with comparatively inconspicuous core. Fine grained, tender and of excellent quality. From the standpoint of attractiveness and popularity in the market, Kilgore's Imperator is superior to other long rooted varieties, and it is especially well suited to winter production in the south. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Imperator

CABBAGE

Sow 6 ounces of seed in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant 12 ounces of seed per acre in field



A comparison of our Bred-Rite Cabbage Types

1. Bred-Rite Early Jersey Wakefield. 2. Bred-Rite Charleston Wakefield.
3. Bred-Rite Copenhagen Market.

field, use 12 ounces of seed per acre. Make rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and set plants 12 to 15 inches apart in row, depending on size of head you wish to produce. If you desire small heads, crowd the plants; for large heads, place farther apart.

Plant our Bred-Rite brands of Cabbage seed for results that cannot fail to satisfy. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Cabbage seed has been developed and selected for uniformity, high yield, and trueness to type. Our Bred-Rite stocks are tested in our Plant City proving grounds a season in advance. In planting Bred-Rite seeds you take no chances because you are planting proved seed.

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Early Jersey Wakefield.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS (80 days.) Our Bred-Rite stock has been bred and selected especially for earliness. It is a week earlier than the old type Jersey Wakefield and is just as large. The small medium-sized, conical-shaped, pointed heads are very firm, of finest quality, and very desirable for market or home use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Charleston Wakefield.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS (85 days.) The two outstanding features of our Bred-Rite Charleston Wakefield are, first it matures a week earlier than ordinary stocks of this variety; second the crop matures practically all at one time, making it extremely desirable for an early shipper. With this increased earliness, we have retained the large size and trueness to type of the old strains of this variety. The heads are larger and broader at the base, not quite so pointed and slightly later in maturing than our Bred-Rite Early Jersey Wakefield. Of uniform size, very solid, and of very desirable market quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Mammoth Red Rock.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS (110 days.) Plants compact, not spreading. Heads of small to medium size, very hard, globular in shape, exceedingly attractive in appearance, being of deep purple color throughout. Our stock of this variety has been specially developed for uniformity and high yielding qualities. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Golden Acre. (80 days.) An extremely early, small to medium-sized round-head Cabbage of the Copenhagen Market type, but considerably earlier than most stocks of Copenhagen Market and

For earliness, we recommend the pointed types, Jersey Wakefield and Charleston Wakefield. Golden Acre, America, and Copenhagen Market are the earliest round-headed sorts.

Culture. Cabbage is a heavy feeder and should be grown rapidly. Therefore, for best results, plenty of fertilizer should be used—not less than 1000 pounds per acre, and a ton is better. You cannot grow a big, heavy crop of Cabbage on a starvation ration. Where planted in seed-bed, which is the desirable and common practice, plant seed thin in drills 6 inches apart, cover 1 inch deep, using 6 ounces of seed for an acre of plants, and do not make your soil in seed-bed as rich as soil where plants are to be set. When seed is planted in

ahead of many stocks of Early Jersey Wakefield. Our stock of this variety heads up very uniformly and is very well bred. This variety is growing in popularity. It is of the finest quality for both home use and for shipping. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Copenhagen Market.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS (85 days.) Our extra-early strain of Bred-Rite Copenhagen Market is the finest stock—the very best to be had anywhere. It is extremely early, maturing with the Wakefields. Copenhagen Market is becoming very popular with Florida truck growers, some of the largest growers planting it extensively, it being of medium size and excellent quality so much desired on the markets. It is short-stemmed, compact, with very solid round heads, having very few outer leaves, thus facilitating close planting. Our Bred-Rite stock is very uniform in shape, and matures practically all at the same time, which is very desirable from a marketing standpoint. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Savoy Cabbage, American Drumhead. (100 days.)

Savoy Cabbage is commonly called "Curly-leaved" or "Curly" Cabbage. It has a distinct flavor which is favored by many people. The plant is large in growth, but with few medium-sized outer leaves. The outer leaves as well as head leaves are finely wrinkled or savoyed and curled. The heads are medium in size slightly flattened, and solid. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

America. (80 days.) One of the earliest medium-sized, round-headed types ever introduced. It matures with Early Jersey Wakefield. It is a vigorous grower, extremely solid, a sure header, and very uniform in maturity. The heads stand a long time without bursting and the quality is unsurpassed. When Florida truck growers become more familiar with this splendid variety, it will be one of the most popular round-headed types grown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

CABBAGE (Continued)

Glory of Enkhuizen. (95 days.) A splendid medium - early, round - headed type. Somewhat similar to Copenhagen Market, but slightly later, larger, and a heavier yielder. Heads are very solid, uniform in shape, size, and maturity, and of excellent shipping and market quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Allhead Early. (95 days.) This Cabbage is well named, as it is early for a flat-headed variety and has comparatively few outer leaves being almost all head. It develops a larger-sized plant, and is more spreading in growth than the early pointed and round-headed varieties. The large, solid, deep flat heads are uniform in shape, size, and maturity, and the quality is hard to beat. Withstands heat and drought somewhat better than most other varieties, and is a very heavy yielder. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch. (100 days.) This is an old standard, mid-season variety. It produces a very large - sized plant, spreading in growth, with few large broad outer leaves. The head is very large in size, very flat, with a tendency to be angular and fairly solid. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Plant 1 pound of seed per acre

Prices quoted are postpaid

Culture. This is distinctly a cool-weather plant and should not be planted for a spring or summer crop because it quickly bolts to seed in hot weather. Seed is best planted in seed-bed, but it may be drilled in rows where the crop is to mature, thinning out as the plants develop. Chinese Cabbage may be used in any salad and for plate decoration. It may also be boiled like ordinary Cabbage. It is a very tender, healthful vegetable, and very digestible. Planted largely for green feed for poultry, and very valuable for this purpose.



Improved Pekin Celery Cabbage

A new, improved variety of Chinese Cabbage from the Orient

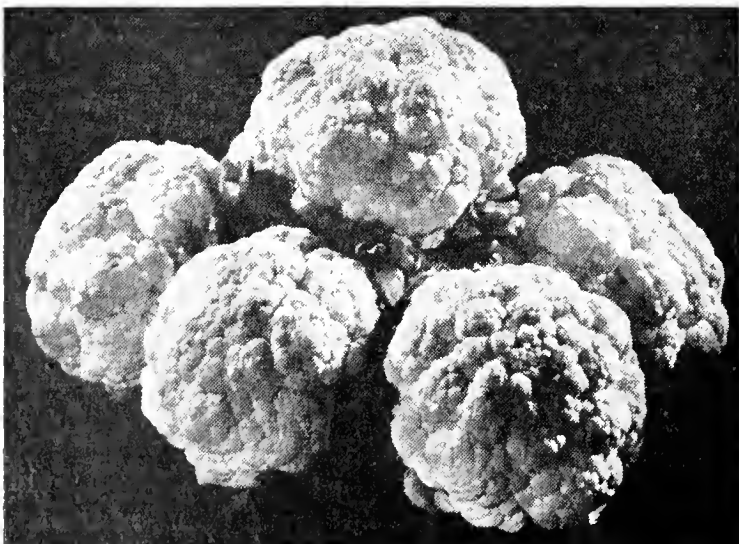
Improved Pekin Celery Cabbage. (85 days.) This is a new strain of Chinese Cabbage which is absolutely sure-heading, maturing into fine, long, slender heads, readily salable in any market. Of easy culture, planted direct in the field. A good shipper and an excellent keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

CAULIFLOWER

Sow 4 ounces of seed in seed-bed to plant an acre

Culture. Like cabbage, Cauliflower needs a very rich soil and plenty of moisture. On account of the price of the seed, we recommend starting plants in beds where they can be taken care of. Plant from September to January, and cultivate same as cabbage. Just as soon as there is any appearance of heading, draw the outer leaves over the head and tie with soft string or use toothpicks to pin them.

Prices quoted are postpaid



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Henderson's Snowball Cauliflower

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Henderson's Snowball.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS (100 days.) This is the low-heading type. Our seed is strictly imported stock, and there is no finer strain of Snowball Cauliflower to be found anywhere. It has required years of breeding and reselecting to build up our Kilgore's Bred-Rite Snowball. If you want the best, plant Kilgore's Bred-Rite Cauliflower. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 85c; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00; lb. \$18.00.

Cauliflower is one of Florida's most profitable fall and winter crops and should be planted more extensively.

TWELVE KILGORE STORES SERVING FLORIDA

CANTALOUPE and MUSKMELON

Plant 1 to 2 pounds of seed per acre

Culture. Should have rather high, light soil. Plant in hills 4 by 5 feet apart, dropping 8 to 10 seeds to a hill. Place fertilizer in the hill and make second application when the vines start to run. Thin out to two plants to the hill when 4 inches high.

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Kilgore's Rocky Dew. (New.) (70 days.) A new

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melon discovered by us in the West Indies. Especially adapted to climatic conditions in the southeastern states and the West Indies. If you have failed with other melons in Florida, Georgia or other southeastern states be sure to try this one which resists diseases common in humid climates and holds up in hot, rainy weather when all other melons fail. After several years' testing in many different sections of the southeast and West Indies, we are now offering this seed with the assurance that it will give satisfaction. The plant is vigorous in growth, disease-resistant, and withstands heavy rains and heat. The fruits are medium to large, weighing 3 to 6 pounds, slightly elongated, ribbed, and quite heavily netted. The rind is quite firm, with a dark green color. The flesh resembles Honey Dew in appearance, being green in color, very thick, juicy, sweet, with a most delicious flavor between Rocky Ford and Honey Dew. No home gardener or commercial grower should fail to plant this new melon this season. It is bound to make melon growing in Florida and the Southeast a success. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Kilgore's Hummer. (70 days.) The earliest and best shipping melon for Florida and the South. It is from two to three weeks earlier than Rocky Ford. The melons are oval in shape, with very heavy, coarse, attractive netting and practically no ribs. The melons are 8 inches long, and 5 inches in diameter, weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pounds. The flesh is exceedingly thick, with small seed cavity, deep salmon in color, and of exceptionally fine flavor. Absolutely the earliest and finest shipping melon and a sure money-maker for Florida and the South. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Hale's Best. (75 days.) A very early Cantaloupe, of wonderful eating quality, and an excellent long-distance shipper. Oval in shape, heavily netted, slightly ribbed, with thick, firm, salmon-colored flesh, exceedingly sweet and delicate in flavor. Desirable for market as well as home use in the South. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Honey Dew. (100 days.) A long season, late-maturing melon of African origin, adapted to southern conditions. The melons are perfectly round and of good size, usually about 9 inches in diameter, and weighing 6 to 8 pounds. The skin is smooth and hard without ribbing or netting. When immature the skin is white, changing to a light creamy yellow as it approaches maturity. The flesh is light emerald-green, seed cavity exceedingly small and edible to the very rind. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Honey Rock. (New.) (75 days.) This variety is of recent introduction and has won wide favor because of its good market quality and delicious flavor. The fruits are nearly round, of medium size, measuring 5 to 6 inches and weighing about 4 pounds. The rind is very tough, of greyish-green color, turning to a cream color as maturity approaches, and is covered with a very coarse, heavy netting. Thick, juicy, orange colored flesh is of exceptionally high edible quality. Early, very prolific, and an excellent market type. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



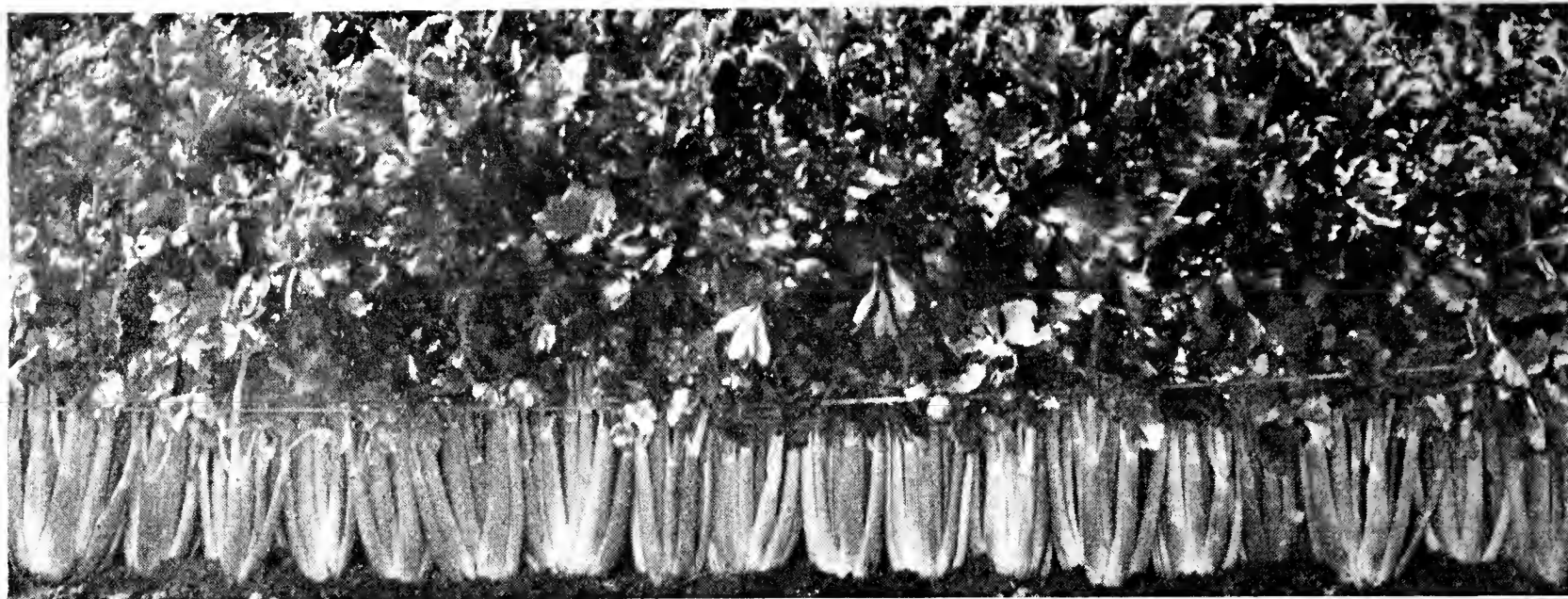
Kilgore's Rocky Dew

A new disease-resistant variety especially adapted to Florida and the Southeast

Rocky Ford. (POLLOCK 10-25, SALMON TINT.) (90 days.) This is the finest and most improved rust-resistant Rocky Ford strain on the market. Planted extensively by cantaloupe growers in Colorado, California, New Mexico, and Arizona. The fruits are extremely uniform, almost round, averaging about 5 inches in diameter, weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, heavily netted with no trace of ribs, and the vines are rust-resistant. The thick, firm flesh is salmon-tinted instead of green like the old type Rocky Ford, and of much higher edible quality. Being a splendid shipper and highly rust-resistant, this variety is a favorite with southern truckers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Old Georgia. (80 days.) This muskmelon differs from the ordinary so-called Cantaloupe, being considerably larger, often weighing 10 to 12 pounds, 9 inches long and 6 inches in diameter, deeply ribbed, and covered with fine netting. This variety is particularly recommended for home use and nearby local markets. It has a thin rind, and is not adapted for shipping. Grows to a very large size, is very meaty, producing a rich golden yellow flesh of high edible quality, with a delicious flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Banana. (95 days.) This variety is particularly well adapted to Florida and southern conditions, because it is a vigorous, hardy kind, standing the summer sun as no other Cantaloupe and continuing to bear late in the season. It is grown extensively on the lower East Coast and on the Keys of Florida where it does exceptionally well. An extremely long melon, averaging 14 inches in length and 3 to 5 inches in diameter, weighing about 8 pounds, tapering at both ends, shaped somewhat like the name indicates. Lemon-colored skin when mature, with very attractive, thick, pink or salmon-colored flesh of delicious eating quality. A most desirable sort for home use or local markets. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



Field of Old Golden Heart Self-Blanching Celery. Kilgore's Genuine French-Grown Seed.

Photo taken in Kilgore's Celery trials on R. F. Cooper's farm, Sanford, Fla.

CELERY

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of seed in seed-bed to plant an acre

Culture. For early Celery, first sowings in Florida are made the latter part of June and continue to December. The main sowings for a winter crop are usually made in July or early August, and for the spring crop grown principally on muck they are usually made in October and early November. Celery seed is always planted in seed-beds. The soil must be put in perfect fine condition and made into beds 4 to 6 or more inches high, to prevent overflow in case of heavy rains. When in condition—thoroughly and finely pulverized, well fertilized, moist, and made perfectly smooth and level—sow the seed broadcast or in rows 6 inches apart, using 1 pound of seed to 150 yards of bed 36 inches wide. The seed should not be covered but should be pressed into the soil with a very light roller or with a wide board.

Celery plants cannot be grown in the open, especially during summer; therefore we recommend use of burlap or white muslin to be used as a cover, stretching same on a tent-shaped or slanting frame built over the seed-bed, with the sides about 12 inches from the ground. This seed-bed cover will serve as a shade and also break the force of heavy rains. It is also advisable to use ground-covers of burlap or old fertilizer bags on the beds when seed is planted, letting them lie flat on the ground until seed begins to germinate. This prevents heavy rains washing seed off the beds and also keeps the ground cooler during hot months, which insures a better stand. After the seed is sown, it is desirable to sprinkle with cool water by means of hand sprinkling pots in order to keep the soil cool and moist, which tends to increase the germination of celery seed during the hot summer months.

When plants in seed-bed are 6 inches high, transplant to the field in double rows 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, with 7 inches between the double rows, and set the plants $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches apart in the row. The plants may be set in single rows 3 feet apart, allowing $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches between plants in the row. To grow fine Celery, a large supply of moisture and fertilizer is absolutely essential from the time the seed is planted in the seed-beds until the crop is ready for harvest. Celery is not a profitable crop to raise without irrigation, and it should receive very heavy applications of high-grade fertilizer, which should be applied before the crop is planted and at frequent intervals during its growth.

Important Information About Kilgore's Celery Seed Stocks

The Kilgore Seed Company has spent a great deal of time, effort, and expense in an endeavor to develop and improve its different stocks of Celery seed, and we are now in position to tell Florida Celery-growers with assurance that they cannot secure better Celery seed anywhere, regardless of price. In order to safeguard our customers against planting poor stocks, our Celery seed is tested, not only by ourselves but by Florida Celery-growers in different sections, a season in advance of selling it, so that we know absolutely what it will do under Florida conditions before you plant it. In order to have an additional check, each season we send samples of our Celery seed up North where we personally inspect the planting during the summer months.

Our Celery trials are conducted in our proving grounds at Plant City, Fla., as well as on one of the Celery farms at Sanford, Fla., where we test our stocks in comparison with many others in order to make certain that they are at least as good as the best when grown under Florida conditions.

All our American Celery seed-growing fields are under controlled irrigation in the West, where experience has proved that the climate is better adapted for the production of strong-germinating Celery seed than anywhere else in the United States. Our western-grown seed is always larger and of higher vitality than Celery seed grown in other sections, because the climate under which western-grown Celery seed ripens and cures is uniformly dry.

Furthermore, we do not force the growth of our seed plants, making them produce seed in a year's time by starting the seed plants in the South during the winter, then shipping them North where they are forced into seeding in order to harvest the crop before frost. Our experience has indicated that this method of producing Celery seed, which is quite common, results in small,

weak-germinating seed, producing plants of low vitality with a tendency toward hollow-stemming and the production of early seeders. Our seed plants grown in the West are made to produce seed the second year. This is done by holding the plants with very little water for several months after they have made their growth but have not started to develop seed stocks. This is the natural way Celery plants should develop seed and accounts for the lack of weak plants, early seeders, and hollow-stemming in plants produced from our western-grown Celery seed. Our celery seed stocks are especially developed and selected for resistance to premature seeding.

Our seed-growing fields are carefully inspected several times each season to eliminate all green sports, green heart, early seeders, and plants which are not absolutely true to type. Short ribbed plants and those developing poor hearts are destroyed, and seed is saved from only the most desirable plants. You owe it to yourself to give these improved stocks at least a trial. Why take a chance on such an expensive crop as Celery, when you can get seed which has been tested and proved under Florida conditions and with which you are taking absolutely no risk?

During the past few years I have tested out different strains and types of Celery secured from different sources, and invariably I find the strains of Celery put out by the Kilgore Seed Company to be of excellent quality and of very high yield. In fact, my highest yields last season were produced from your stocks of seed.—R. F. Cooper, Cameron Ave., Sanford, Fla.

For the last three years I have grown several so-called good strains of Celery side by side with your French-grown Old Golden Heart, checking them closely, but I have yet to find an Old Golden strain that will come up to the standard of your type.—Geo. E. Balmes, Sanford, Fla.



Schneck's Improved Florida Golden No. 15 (New)
Showing type of plants we select for stock seed production

Schneck's Improved Florida Golden No. 15.

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

(New) (115 days.) After many years of breeding, selecting, and testing by our breeding department, we are now offering for the first time this improved variety for Florida celery growers. This variety is of the Old Golden type, but possesses some of the desirable characteristics of the Special type. It is recommended especially for a Florida mid-winter crop because it withstands cold weather better than varieties of the special type. Our improved stock has been selected for uniformity, long, thick ribs, large full hearts of rich golden yellow color, and for heavy yields of good sizes. This is the best variety for a general mid-winter crop in Florida. **Sold Out.**

Kilgore's Wonderful Pearl Special. (110 days.)

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

This highly selected stock is very early, blanches quickly, and has been selected for large, full-heart formation with broad, thick, long ribs. Entirely free of green heart, green sports, and does not bolt to seed readily. This is the best winter and early spring Celery of the Special type for Florida. Our stock is more resistant to hollow-stem, early seeding, and resists Celery diseases better than most stocks of the Special type. It is an exceptionally heavy yielder, of large size and one of the finest long-distance shippers. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. \$1; oz. \$1.50; ¼ lb. \$4; lb. \$15.

Old Golden Self-Blanching. (Old Type) American-grown seed. (120 days.)

This is an improved, high yielding, American-grown stock of the Old Golden type. It has been selected for uniformity, freedom from green heart and green sports. It develops long thick stalks with a very rich, heavy, golden yellow heart. A most desirable stock for a Florida winter crop. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. \$1; ¼ lb. \$3.00; lb. \$10.00.

Wonderful. (115 days.)

A very fine, heavy, compact, full-heart Celery of the Special type, blanching to a beautiful light golden yellow. The ribs are solid, thick, long, and heavy. Very early, hardy, and among the very satisfactory types for a general crop in Florida. It can be planted early or late with good results. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. \$1; ¼ lb. \$3; lb. \$10.

Prices quoted on Celery seed are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.

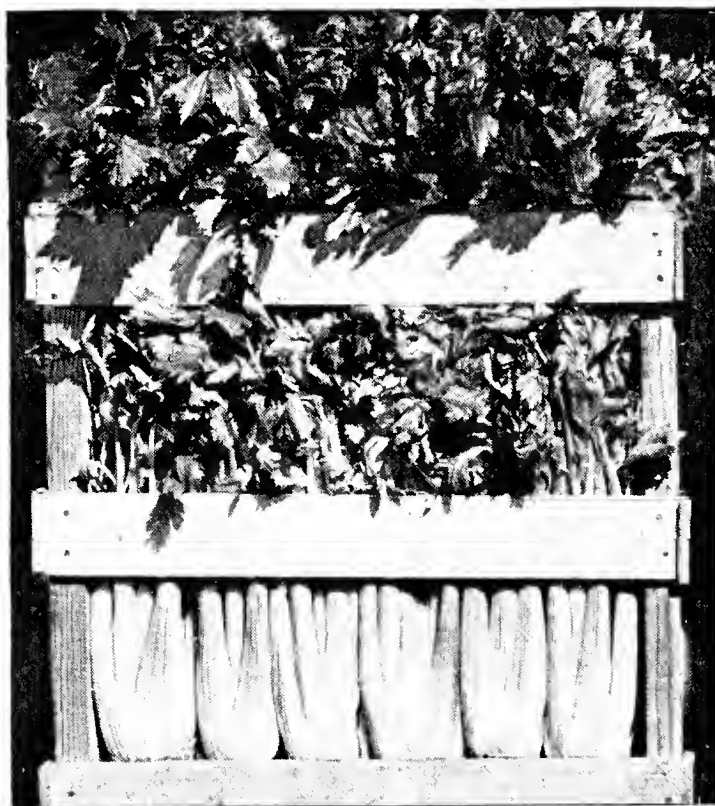
Old Golden Heart Self - Blanching.

(Old Dwarf Type.) Genuine French grown Seed. (125 days.) This variety is a little slower in growth and requires longer to blanch than most American-grown stocks, but it is extremely hardy and blight-resistant, standing more cold than any other stock we have ever tested. It never hollow-stems, and produces a more upright, compact growth than American-grown stocks, with long ribs and an exceptionally large, rich golden heart. It has been especially developed and selected for the elimination of green heart. It is an exceptionally heavy yielder of large-size stalks of the highest edible and market quality. Desirable for a Florida winter crop, but not as suitable for spring as Wonderful Pearl. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. \$1; ¼ lb. \$3.25; lb. \$12.

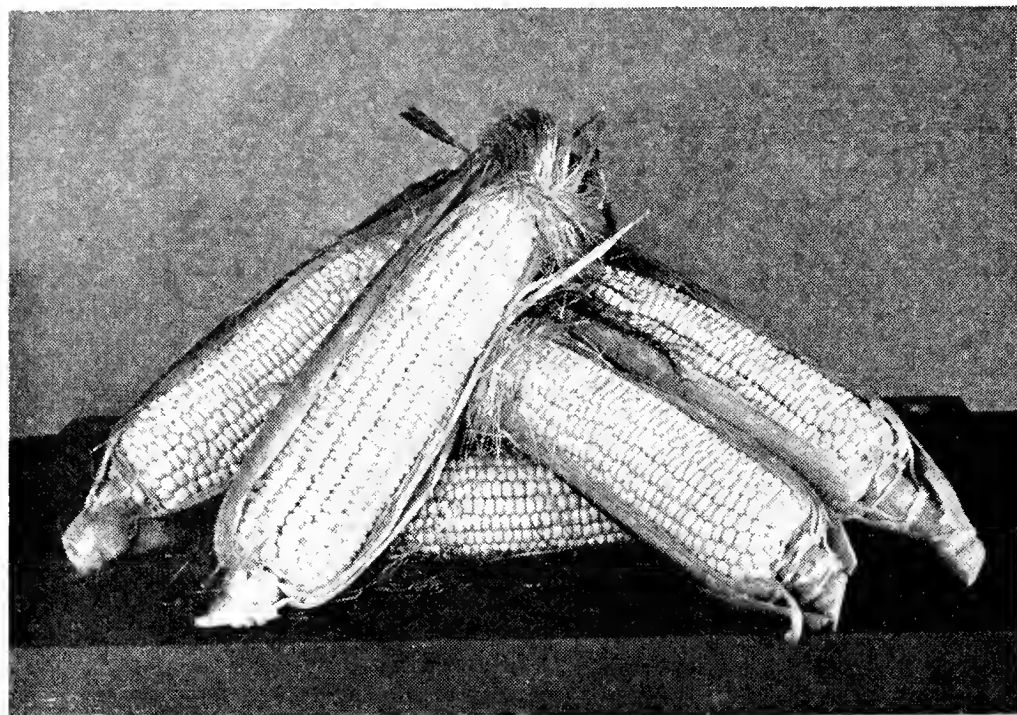
Golden Plume. (112 days.) A vigorous, rapid grower, easily blanched, with compact, full, golden heart and long, thick stalks. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. \$1; ¼ lb. \$3.25; lb. \$12.

Kilgore's Pride. (New.) (105 days.)

The Kilgore Seed Company has spent a great deal of time, effort and expense in developing this new stock of the Special type of celery seed for Florida celery growers. After having had it thoroughly tested out in Florida, California and New York State celery fields during the last two years, we are now introducing this new improved stock. It is very early in maturity, produces a vigorous growth, with broad, thick ribs, 8 to 10 inches to the first joint, averaging 25 inches over all, making the tops come well above the top of the crate. It develops a good, heavy heart, and is an exceptionally heavy yielder. This is absolutely one of the finest varieties of celery developed for Florida growers. **Sold Out.**



Kilgore's Pride Celery (new)
Note length of ribs and height above crate.



Trucker's Favorite

A fine variety for home and market.

Roasting Ear and Sweet Corn

Plant 1 peck of seed per acre

Here is a crop that never fails to bring profitable returns to Florida truckers when put on the market early.

Culture. Plant in well-fertilized rows, 3 feet apart, and a hill every 1 ½ feet in the drill; leave one and two stalks to the place. When about knee high, apply about 100 pounds Ammo-Phos "B" and same amount again when Corn begins to silk and tassel. This will not only give you almost twice the yield, but bring your crop to maturity 10 days earlier. For the bud-worms, use 1 pound Powdered Arsenate of Lead and 4 pounds of Hydrated Lime. Drop a little in the bud. Ship in pepper crates, six to eight dozen to the package. Earliest plantings are made from January 1 until March.

Long Island Beauty. (80 days.) This is a late Sweet Corn very well adapted to the South. The ears are about 11 to 12 inches long, with 18 to 20 rows of large, milky kernels. The husks fit very tightly over the tip, making it difficult for the ear-worm to enter. The stalks grow to a height of 8 to 10 feet. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00.

Stowell's Evergreen. (75 days.) We consider this one of the best varieties of Sweet Corn for the South. The ears are 7 to 9 inches long, with 14 to 20 rows of large, white kernels, and remain in good condition for cooking over a lengthy period. Stalks 7 ½ to 8 feet tall. Our seed stock of this variety is one of the very best. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00.

Country Gentleman. (70 days.) This is a very good variety of Sweet Corn and a little earlier than Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are 7 to 8 inches long, thickly covered with long, narrow, white kernels without row formation. Stalks grow to a height of 6 ½ to 7 ½ feet. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00.

Gold Bond. (65 days.) This is a variety of yellow Sweet Corn very much like Golden Bantam, only slightly later, making it more adapted to southern planting conditions. The ears are about 7 inches long, with 8 or 10 rows of large, yellow kernels. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00.

Golden Giant. (70 days.) One of the best yellow varieties of Sweet Corn. It develops a little before Stowell's Evergreen and has ears about 7 to 7 ½ inches long, with 12 to 14 rows of large, milky kernels. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00.

Early Snowflake. (80 days.) A fine variety for early roasting ears. The ears are large and well filled out. Does well even on relatively poor land. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 95c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.25.

Trucker's Favorite. (80 days.) This is a very desirable roasting-ear type that matures later than Adams Early. The ears are about 11 to 12 inches long, with 12 to 14 rows of large, white kernels. This variety is also very good for early feeding purposes. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.10; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.75.

Norfolk Market. (80 days.) Not a Sweet Corn, but a very fine, early roasting ear. The ear is medium large, with good length grain, very tender, of splendid eating quality. First-class marketing early Corn, and good producer. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.10; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.75.

Florida Roasting Ear. (80 days.) This variety, while not a Sweet Corn, is preferred by many because of the size of the ears, which are about a foot long, thickly covered with large, white kernels. This is a superior variety for table use. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.10; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.75.

Iowa Silver Mine. (80 days.) This is a white variety gaining in popularity everywhere it has been grown. The cobs contain from 14 to 18 rows and the ears are of good size, running from 7 to 10 inches long. The grains are of fair to good depth. It is a very heavy yielder. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.

Tuxpan. (85 days.) This is a new variety of roasting-ear Corn. Bred originally from a Mexican strain, it has shown up so well in our trials that we have decided to introduce it in Florida. It is very late and grows to a height of 12 to 14 feet. The ears are very long, with 14 to 16 rows of kernels, and the husks are very long and tight, virtually making it impossible for the ear-worm to enter. The husked ear has a most attractive pearly white color. Its immense stalk makes good fodder as well as large ears. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.10; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.75.

CUCUMBER

Plant 2 pounds of seed per acre

Early Cucumbers are among Florida's big money truck-crops.
Spring plantings are made January 1 and through February.

Our superior stocks of western-grown Cucumber seed cannot be excelled, as they are grown under irrigation, where the seed-crops can mature perfectly regardless of uncertain dry seasons. This insures fine, plump seed, with high germinating power, rendering chances more certain of a perfect stand and a good crop. Our Bred-Rite brands of Cucumber seed have been so thoroughly screened, and all the light chaffy seed taken out, that they will plant further than ordinary stocks, which also insures better germination and growth of strong, vigorous plants. Low, black, rich, moist, sandy loam soil is, perhaps, the best for growing Cucumbers. The early "Cukes" are the ones that bring the money, and to get them early you must figure on protecting them, for they are very sensitive to cold, and sometimes the slightest frost will ruin the crop. Cucumbers are one of the best money crops for Florida and the South.

Kilgore's Cucumber seed stocks have been especially developed for Florida and southern conditions. All of our Cucumber stocks are thoroughly tested each season in our Proving Grounds at Plant City, Fla., so we know our stocks are best suited to Florida conditions.

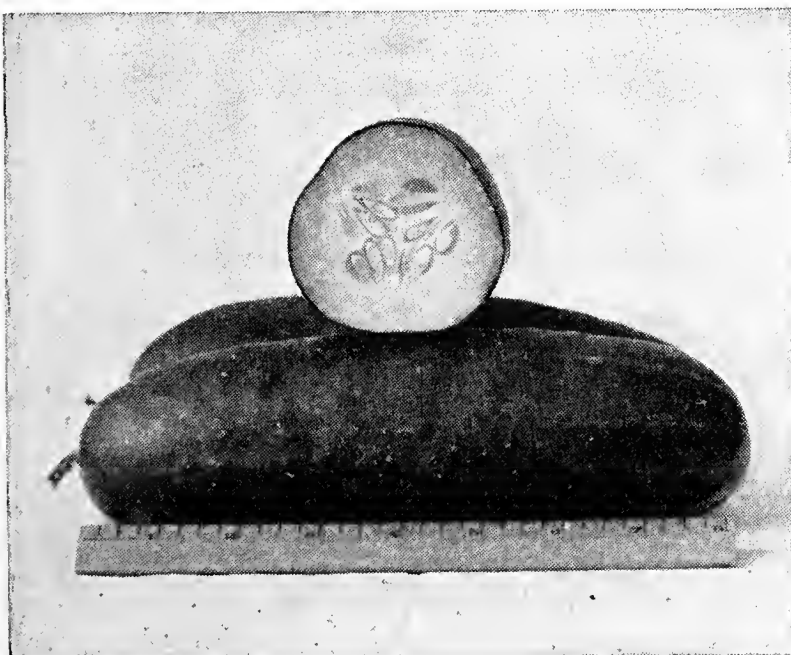
Culture. Spring planting begins early in January and continues through February. Plant in rows 4 feet apart in hills 2-feet apart in the drill, dropping 6 to 8 seeds in each hill. Sometimes it is very difficult to get a stand early if the ground is wet and cold, as the seed will rot before it germinates. Frequently two or three plantings have to be made to get an early stand. In fact, many of our successful growers make three or four plantings in between hills at intervals of four or five days, so that in case of frost or some other disaster to the planting that is already up, there is another stand of seed just ready to come out of the ground, which would mean a gain of six to ten days as compared to planting over again. The time gained by several plantings might mean hundreds of dollars in extra profits if you did not have to plant over. Eight or ten days' difference in the time of maturity of an early truck crop makes a wonderful difference in the price and returns from the crop.

Spraying Cucumbers regularly is an important factor in producing a crop, therefore we advise spraying with Pyrox every week from the time the plants are up until harvest begins. Frequently rust or blight will destroy a crop in two or three days, when plants have not been sprayed. We strongly advocate the use of Pyrox for Cucumbers.

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.



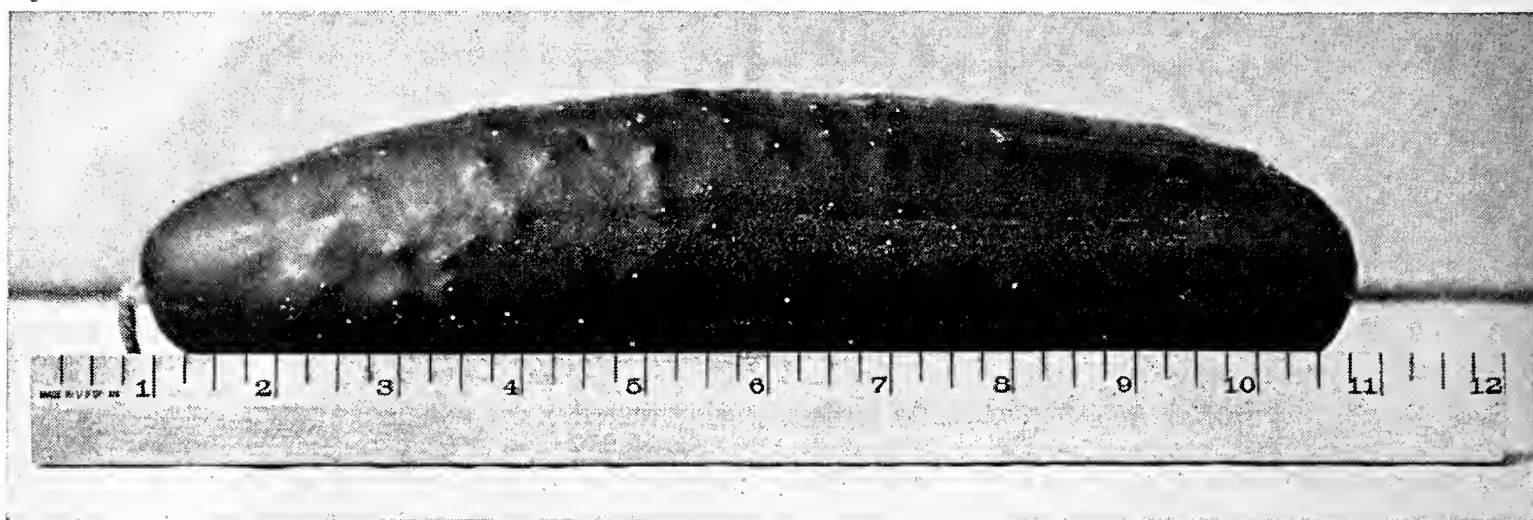
Kilgore's Bred-Rite Early Fortune



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Long Dark Green

Kilgore's Bred - Rite Long Dark Green.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS (45 days.) In offering Kilgore's Bred-Rite brands there are two outstanding points that engage our very careful consideration. First; we must know that our Bred-Rite stocks are perfectly adapted to our soil and conditions and that they are maximum producers. Second, and very important, they must be of a type to bring a premium on the market. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Long Dark Green will meet both of these highly important requirements and in addition it is early in maturity. We offer you this wonderful variety, which we introduced a few years ago, with the positive assurance that it is the very best that can be planted under Florida and southern conditions for profitable returns. It is a heavy yielder, a perfect shipper, holding its dark green color longer than other varieties after reaching distant markets. It ranges from 8 to 9 inches in length, is perfectly straight and well filled at both ends, and a beautiful dark green in color from stem to blossom end. It is not only bred-rite, but it is "rite" in size, shape, length, color, quality, and of the finest market appearance. It is absolutely the very best Cucumber for Florida and the South. Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



Clark's Special or Kilgore's Hybrid

CUCUMBER (Continued)

Kilgore's Bred - Rite Henderson's Perfected

White Spine. (48 days.) One of the very finest strains of White Spine. The plants are healthy, vigorous, and very productive. **KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS** TRADE MARK The fruits are a very rich, deep green, symmetrical, of medium length ranging from 7 to 8 inches, thick and meaty, square-ended. Our trials at Plant City, Fla., indicate that our special selected seed stock of this standard variety is exceptionally well adapted to Florida and southern conditions. Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Early Fortune. (48 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS TRADE MARK This is one of the finest types of White Spine yet introduced. It is early, very productive, and disease-resistant. Fruits are uniform and symmetrical, ranging from 7½ to 8½ inches in length, slightly tapering toward the blossom end. Attractive dark green in color with a smooth skin. Holds up well in long-distance shipping; very attractive in market appearance and of fine quality. Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

Babers' Earligreen. (42 days.) The new Kilgore development produces cucumbers desirable for pickling or slicing, the fruits being about 6 to 7 inches in length, well filled at the ends, and dark green in color. It is very early and an enormous yielder and ideal for shipping, holding its dark green color for a long time after reaching the market. Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

Clark's Special or Kilgore's Hybrid. (52 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS TRADE MARK This new variety produces exceedingly attractive long, straight, dark green fruits slightly tapered at both ends, which invariably bring a fancy market price. This variety is especially well adapted to long-distance shipment, because the fruits hold their firmness and dark green color in transit and on the markets. Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Stays Green. (43 days.) Our improved seed stock of this variety was developed and grown especially to suit Florida conditions, under the supervision of The Kilgore Seed Company. We have had over twenty years of experience serving the truck-growers of Florida and studying the particular requirements of Florida Cucumber growers. We have spent many years in making special selections of this variety to meet the requirements of Florida Cucumber growers and shippers. We have developed in this superior stock which we are now offering a Cucumber of the desired length as well as color. All we ask is that you try our improved stock of this variety and convince yourself that there is no better stock of Stays Green to be secured anywhere, at any price. Our trials and the experience of many Florida Cucumber growers indicate that our improved stock of Stays Green produces fruits of very dark, glossy green color from stem to blossom end, uniform in shape, and considerably longer than other stocks of this variety, averaging about 8 inches in length. It is very early, an enormous yielder, and a fine shipper. Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

COLLARDS

Sow ¼ pound of seed in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant ½ pound of seed per acre in field

This is a tall, loose-leaved, kale-like plant, and an old-time standard for winter "greens" all over the South. Largely grown in home gardens and by truckers for markets as "Cabbage Bunch."

Culture. About the same as for cabbage. May be started in seed-beds or planted direct in field, spacing the plants 2 to 3 feet each way. Can be planted every month in the year in Florida. This vegetable should be in every family garden as it is very hardy and will furnish an abundance of "greens" when other vegetables are gone. Collards will also make fine green feed for chickens and cows.

Prices quoted are Postpaid.

True Georgia Whitehead. (60 days.) An old-time favorite. Stands all sorts of adverse conditions and will make a good crop when other vegetables would fail. Very hardy to cold, and will stand usual winters without injury all over Florida. The plants grow to a height of 2 to 3 feet, and form large, loose, open heads or a cluster of succulent leaves with a rather long stem. Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Cabbage Collard. (60 days.) This Collard is claimed to be a cross between Georgia Collard and Charleston Wakefield Cabbage. It is of very easy culture, and hardy, but has the flavor and heading qualities of cabbage. It does not winter-kill, even in northern Florida, and it also stands hot weather. Does not grow as tall as Georgia Collard. The heads are not as firm as cabbage, but are very tender and of ideal flavor. Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

EGGPLANT

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of seed in seed-bed to plant an acre

The Eggplant gives very satisfactory returns as a southern truck crop. Light hammock land suits it best, but any sandy loam may be used. The heavy, dark, low soils are not good for this crop. It is very hard to get the seed to germinate right if the ground is wet and cold.

Culture. For a spring crop, plant seed in November, December, and January; for the fall crop, plant in June, July, and August, in muslin or burlap-covered seed-beds. When set in the open, the plants may need some protection from the sun. Many growers use palmetto fans, stuck slanting on the south side of the hill, which will keep the sun from striking them with full force. Have rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. Use from 1200 pounds to a ton of high-grade fertilizer per acre. It is an excellent plan to spray with Pyrox every 10 days from the time the plants have four or five leaves, as there is no plant more subject to blight and insect attack. Pyrox controls fungous diseases and also kills worms. It is also advisable to dust Eggplants regularly with sulphur or, better, to spray with Sulfocide, which controls red spider, a serious pest of Eggplants.

We aim to supply the best Eggplant seed for Florida and the South. Our northern seed-growing fields are thoroughly inspected each season.

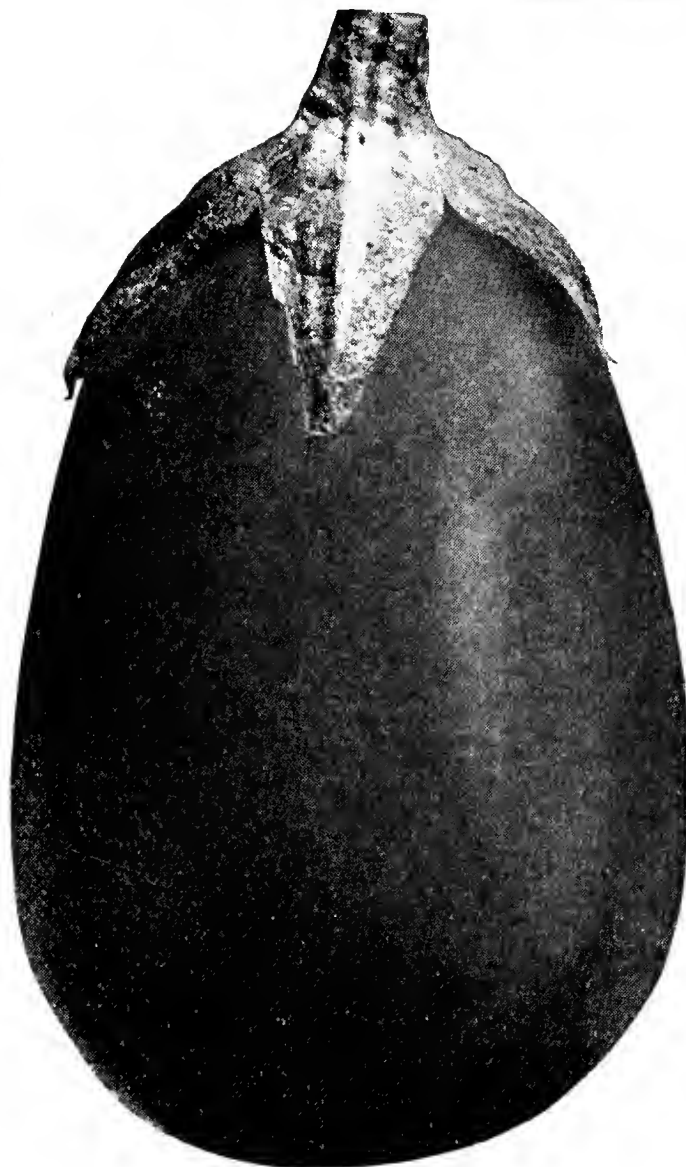
Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Ft. Myers Market. (New.) (120 days.) Very limited supply.

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

we are introducing for the first time, was originated and developed in the Fort Myers, Florida, section, where it has been giving eggplant growers phenomenal success the last few years. Our breeding department has made special selections in order to improve the variety for uniformity in type of plant, size, shape and color of fruit. Our eggplant seed growing fields are located in the North and are inspected by a member of our force at harvest time, for freedom from disease, uniformity and trueness to type. In numerous tests which we have conducted with our improved type of this variety in different parts of Florida, we have found it to be superior to others in the fact that it produces immense yields of large sized fancy fruits over a long period. The plants are very resistant to blight and other diseases. The plants are of the high-bush type, producing a very tall, vigorous growth. The fruits are long,

oval or egg-shaped, never producing a necky stem end, and they possess an intense deep black color so much in demand among buyers and in the markets. Every Florida Egg-plant grower should give this new introduction a fair trial. Sold out till June 1st.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Fort Myers Market

A highly perfected and developed strain originated in Florida. All our Eggplant Seed are guaranteed Northern grown.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Manatee Special.

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

(115 days.) This is a distinct type of Eggplant, originated and developed in Manatee County, Florida. It possesses characteristics of both Florida High-Bush and Black Beauty varieties. The plants are of high-bush character, being taller and more vigorous than Black Beauty and other low-bush sorts, although, not quite so tall as the true Florida High-Bush. The fruits, on the other hand, are shorter and thicker than Florida High-Bush, oval in shape, and of a beautiful rich black color. They are quite similar to Black Beauty in shape and color. Free of streaked and off-color fruits. The sturdy, vigorous bush holds the fruits well off the ground, thus preventing rot. Very productive, extremely early, and hardy, withstanding heat, drought, and heavy rains better than other varieties. Better adapted to Florida and southern conditions than other sorts. A good shipper and most desirable market type. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Florida High-Bush.

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

(125 days.) This is a very heavy-yielding stock. The plants are vigorous, tall and upright in growth, holding all the fruits well of the ground, thus preventing rot. They resist drought, blight and wet weather better than most other varieties. The fruits are elongated, cylindrical in shape, and of a dark purplish color. Not as dark as Manatee Special. An excellent shipper and a good keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

New Orleans Market.

(120 days.) This special and distinct development of the high-bush type Eggplant was selected for larger, shorter fruits than are produced by Florida High-Bush. They are dark purple, of better shape and color than other high-bush strains, and of a very attractive market appearance. Bears all its fruit entirely off the ground. Resists heat and drought. A heavy yielder and an excellent shipper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00.

New York Improved Purple (Spineless)

(120 days.) A popular low-bush variety, slightly later than Black Beauty, and producing somewhat larger oval fruits, dark purple in color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00.

Black Beauty.

(115 days.) This is a very early variety of the low-bush type, producing a low, bushy plant with large, very beautiful, glossy black fruits, short, thick and oval, or egg-shaped. A desirable sort for the market as the fruit holds its color a long time. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00.



Florida High-Bush Eggplant

Our stock of this standard variety is absolutely true to type

ENDIVE

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound of seed in seed-bed to plant an acre

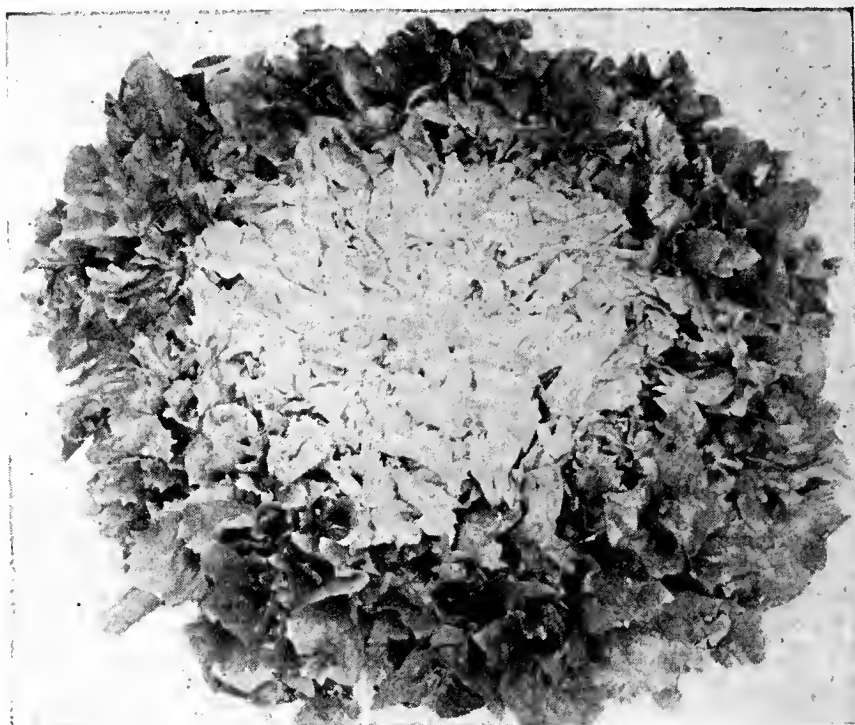
Culture. Plant from August to February in seed-bed the same as lettuce. Set in field 20 inches apart and a foot apart in the row. Endive makes fine salad, is valuable for flavoring soups and stews, and for greens. Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Escarolle — Kilgore's Improved Florida

Deep Heart. (70 days.) One of the very best and most profitable types to grow commercially. In great demand on northern markets, and well adapted to Florida soil and climatic conditions. The leaves are large, broad, thick, slightly crumpled, of medium green color, with thick, nearly white midribs. Our improved stock of this variety is of the full-heart type, developing an upright growth, producing a very heavy, thick, matted plant with large, deep, well-blanching hearts, which blanch to a creamy white.

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

heart strains, and to stand long-distance shipment better. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.



Kilgore's Improved Florida Deep Heart Escarolle

Escarolle—Broad Leaved Batavian. (75 days.) This is a very good type of Endive. The plants are large and compact, developing a nicely blanching heart. Though the growth is not as upright as our "Deep Heart" strain, we feel that it is the equal of most other strains on the market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Green Curled. (70 days.) A hardy, vigorous sort with bright, deep green, curled, finely-cut leaves, with the outer midribs usually showing a trace of rose. A dense mass of deeply-divided leaves form the head which readily blanches to a creamy white. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

GARLIC

Prices Quoted are Postpaid.

Pure Italian Garlic Sets come in the form of large Garlic bulbs which are divided into so-called sets or cloves, which are planted the same as onion sets, in rows 12 to 20 inches apart, and setting the cloves 3 to 6 inches apart in the row. Garlic is a southern crop and does exceptionally well in Florida. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c.

KALE or BORECOLE

Plant 1 ounce of seed to 50 feet of row
Prices Quoted are Postpaid

Culture. Kale is extensively grown in the South for "greens." Plant in Florida from August to March, in rows 2 feet apart, and for large plants thin to 20 inches apart in the row.

Green Curled Scotch. This is the most desirable hardy variety for Florida and for the markets. It forms a handsome, dwarf, spreading plant with many long, heavy, finely curled, attractive, bright green leaves. The flavor is delicate and enticing, making it popular wherever grown. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

KOHLRABI

Plant 1 ounce of seed to 50 feet of row
Prices Quoted are Postpaid

Culture. Plant in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, thinning out to 6 inches apart in the rows. Better results are secured by starting in seed-beds and transplanting like cabbage. Planting every ten days will give a succession of tender, fleshy stems until hot weather. Start fall planting in August.

Early White Vienna. Extremely early, with distinctly small tops. The fleshy stems, or so-called bulbs, are formed above ground and are very light green or nearly white, very tender and delicate, and of best quality when used before fully grown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

WHAT WILL YOUR HARVEST BE?

The Answer to That Question Depends Principally on the Kind of Seed You Plant

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY has had over 20 years of experience in Florida, studying the particular seed requirements of Southern growers. The Kilgore seed-growing fields are located in the NORTH and WEST, not in Florida. They are thoroughly inspected each summer for freedom from disease and trueness to type by an experienced member of our organization. In this way, we are absolutely certain that our seeds are grown under proper conditions and that all off-type plants are destroyed before flowering and seeding.

A seed testing laboratory, to insure proper germination, is maintained by THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY at Plant City,

Fla. A sample of every stock of vegetable, flower and field crop seed we sell is tested at frequent intervals in a germinating apparatus, and the number of seeds which germinate out of one hundred seeds tested is recorded. Any stock of seed which is found to be low in germination is discarded. What more could be done to provide the proper kind of seed for the Southern grower? We know what our seeds will do under Southern conditions because we prove them in Florida. Kilgore's "Bred-Rite" Vegetable, Flower, and Field Crop Seeds are proven seeds and are absolutely the best that money can buy. Why plant less than the best?

LETTUCE

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound of seed in seed-bed to plant an acre

Our seed is produced for us by one of the oldest and best Lettuce-seed growers, who makes a specialty of producing only the very highest-type Lettuce seed. It is all tested for trueness to type in our Plant City, Fla., proving grounds, so we are positive there is no mixture.

Culture. First sowings are made in Florida the beginning of September and continue until March. Low, damp, light or dark soil is best suited for this crop. Lettuce must be grown rapidly in order to give it size, tenderness, crispness, and high edible quality. Therefore, the land must be highly fertilized and moist. Broadcast the seed on good moist beds that have been thoroughly prepared, or sow in rows 6 inches apart and use a light roller to press the seed into the soil. Place burlap or old fertilizer sacks over the beds until the seeds sprout. Be sure seed-beds are kept thoroughly moist at all times after the seed is planted, and during the hot summer months the beds should be sprinkled with cool water in order to hasten and increase germination.

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Kilgore's Bred Rite Big Boston. (70 days.) Big

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS Boston is the most extensively planted Lettuce in Florida and the Southeast. Our Bred-Rite strain, which has been re-selected and perfected, is absolutely the finest and truest type of Big Boston it is possible to secure anywhere. Our trials each year indicate it to be absolutely free of mixture. Unlimited fieldwork is put on this stock in roguing and selecting in order to bring it up to the highest possible standard. This particular stock has been grown for many years in Florida and has always given entire satisfaction. The heads are of cabbage or butter-head type, large-sized, broad, slightly spreading, globular, with a broad shoulder at the base. The outer leaves are broad, almost smooth, but wavy at the edge, medium light green with a tinge of brown on the margins of the outer leaves. It is early and hardy and stands shipping very well. The heads are brittle, buttery, and the interior is a beautiful golden yellow color. A sure, solid-heading sort. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Iceberg. (74 days.) A very popular variety of the crisp-heading type. Produces large, very firm, hard, and well-blanching, globular heads. This variety does not bolt to seed as readily as other sorts. The leaves are very broad, thick, quite blistered and crumpled, with finely frilled borders, and are of medium green color, with faint brown tracing on the extreme borders. Head is pure white inside, very hard, brittle, very sweet, and of ideal quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Big Boston

Kilgore's Improved White Boston. (68 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS Similar to our Bred-Rite Big Boston, although a trifle earlier and a slightly lighter shade of green without the brownish tinge at the borders of the outer leaves. Our stock is exceptionally pure, because we have gone to a great deal of expense to have it properly selected and rogued. Its bright green market appearance, with freedom of red tinge on the leaves, is making this improved strain very popular as a shipping sort. Produce dealers in northern markets are calling for this improved strain. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

New York No.12. (New.) (70 days.) A new strain of New York. New York No. 12 matures earlier than the original strain and is better adapted to our climate. Among other advantages, it is much less susceptible to loss by tip-burn. For these reasons, growers can plant New York No. 12 in almost any locality, either early in the spring or in the late summer or fall. When grown on well-prepared and well-fertilized ground, it will develop solid, crisp, large heads. The color is a trifle lighter than other strains of New York. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.

Romaine (White Paris Cos or Trianon Cos).

(70 days.) It forms a large, medium green, well-folded head with blunt top, and when properly grown it is very sweet, crisp, mild, and of fine quality. Grows very erect and compact. The leaves are long, narrow, thick and smooth, with broad, thick midribs. It withstands both heat and cold better than the heading varieties of Lettuce. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Black-Seeded Simpson. (60 days.)

One of the best and most popular large, very early, non-heading or leaf varieties, succeeding everywhere and always reliable under southern conditions. It will do well when it is too warm to grow the heading sorts. The leaves are very broad, much blistered and crumpled, and excessively frilled on the borders, light yellowish green in color, never brownish, very tender, of fine and delicate texture, and of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Lettuce is increasing in consumption because people are learning that it is rich in health-giving vitamins. "Eat more lettuce to maintain better health" is a slogan that is being adopted in many a household.

It isn't what you pay for the seed; it is what it will produce that counts.

Kilgore's Seeds are not only priced right, but they will produce right, because they are Bred-Rite.

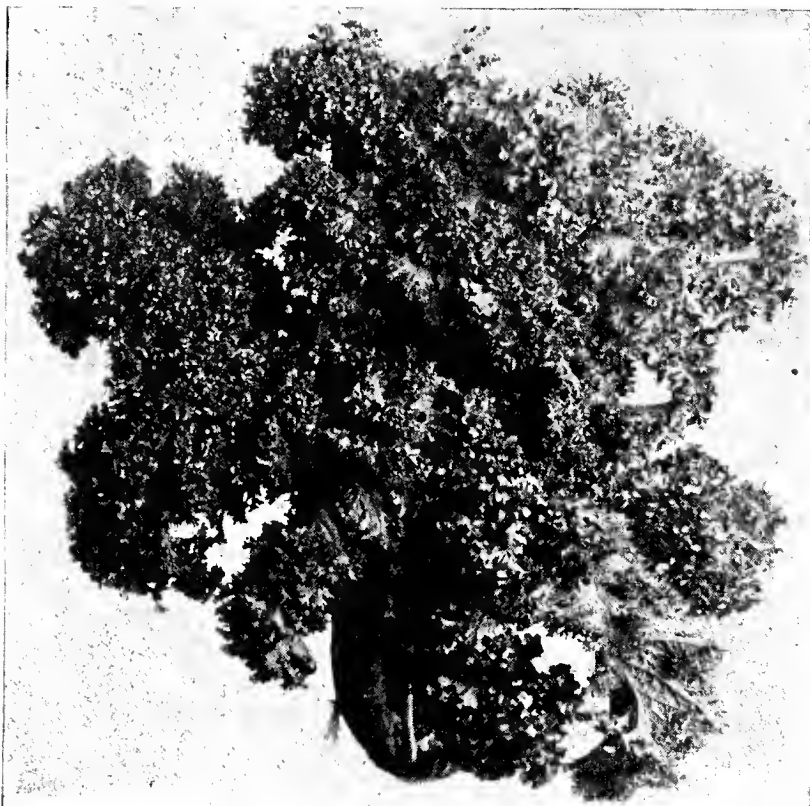
MUSTARD

Plant 4 pounds of seed per acre

Good green food for your poultry as well as for table use

Culture. Mustard will come in quicker than any other sort of "greens." Sow from June to March in good, rich garden soil in rows 16 inches apart.

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard

Southern Giant Curled. (60 days.) Plants are vigorous and hardy, of upright, spreading growth. The leaves are large, light green, much crumpled and frilled at the edges and very attractive in appearance. A very popular variety because of its vigorous growth, hardiness, and slightly pungent flavor and crisp, tender texture. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.**

Kilgore's Florida Broad-Leaf. (60 days.) Plants are rather tall and upright, producing considerable more leaf-growth than other varieties. When boiled, leaves are of excellent quality. This variety stays in condition without bolting to seed longer than other sorts, which makes it a valuable sort for spring planting in Florida. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.**

Our proving grounds are maintained for the purpose of proving to ourselves and our customers that our seeds are free of all mixture and produce absolutely true-to-type vegetables.

WHAT IS MEANT BY KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS?

Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds are especially suited to Florida and the South. They are the result of twenty-five years of careful study, experimentation, and testing, in an endeavor to develop special stocks of seed to meet the requirements of Florida and southern growers. No effort, labor, or expense has been spared in breeding, selecting, re-selecting, roguing, cultivating, handling, cleaning, and grading to produce in Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds the highest quality obtainable. This high-standard seed means greater vigor, productiveness, trueness to type, uniformity, and freedom from disease. The same principles are used in developing Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds as in breeding fine live stock. It costs more to produce this high-quality seed and it is worth more to plant.

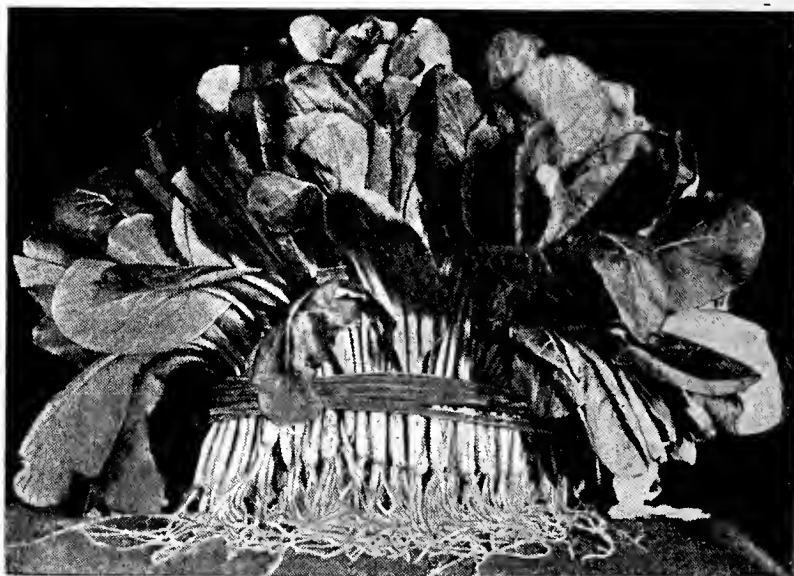
The best land, most expensive fertilizer, and most efficient labor will not give maximum returns unless you start with good seed.

Fordhook Fancy. (60 days.) A very vigorous, strong grower, producing beautiful dark green leaves which weave outward like a fine ostrich plume. A very heavy yielder. The plants stand a long time without bolting to seed and do well even in hot weather. Of good quality, the flavor being very mild. Fine for greens and salads. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.**

Chinese Smooth-Leaf. (60 days.) A very desirable sort with large, light green, plain or smooth leaves. Grows to larger size than the curled varieties. The plant grows rapidly and is somewhat spreading in habit. The leaves are very tender, succulent, mild, and free of bitter taste. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.**

Tender Green Japanese Mustard Spinach.

(24 days.) A new introduction which in our trials at Plant City, Fla., has shown much promise. It is a very quick-growing, mild Mustard, with a spinach flavor, and remains tender even in dry, hot weather. An all-season plant as it withstands heat and may be planted throughout the spring and summer. The large, oblong leaves are very dark green in color, fairly smooth, with small white midribs. Very slow to bolt to seed. It ships well and the demand on the market is growing. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.**



Tender Green Japanese Mustard Spinach

A new introduction especially adapted to Florida

ONION

Sow 3 pounds of seed in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant 5 pounds of seed per acre in field

Culture. First plantings are made September 1 and continued until March. October and November are the best months to plant. In Florida the seed is generally planted in the open field, where the Onions are to grow, in rows 15 inches apart, and when 4 to 5 inches high they are thinned out from 3 to 5 inches apart in the row. Those taken out can be used to transplant any possible skips. Onion seed can also be planted in seed-beds and transplanted to the field later. This is a safe and sure method and is becoming very popular in Florida, especially with the Sweet Spanish variety.

A moist (but not wet) soil is best suited for the Onion, therefore Florida hammock, sandy loam, and low pine-lands are preferable. Almost any Florida soils, where not too high or too low and wet will grow fine Onions. This crop is a gross feeder, and not less than a ton per acre of high-grade fertilizer should be used. There is nothing better than an application of Wizard Brand Sheep Manure broadcast on the land before planting. This crop needs constant shallow cultivation, which keeps it steadily growing. Use 3 pounds of seed to the acre in beds, or 5 pounds where planted in the field.

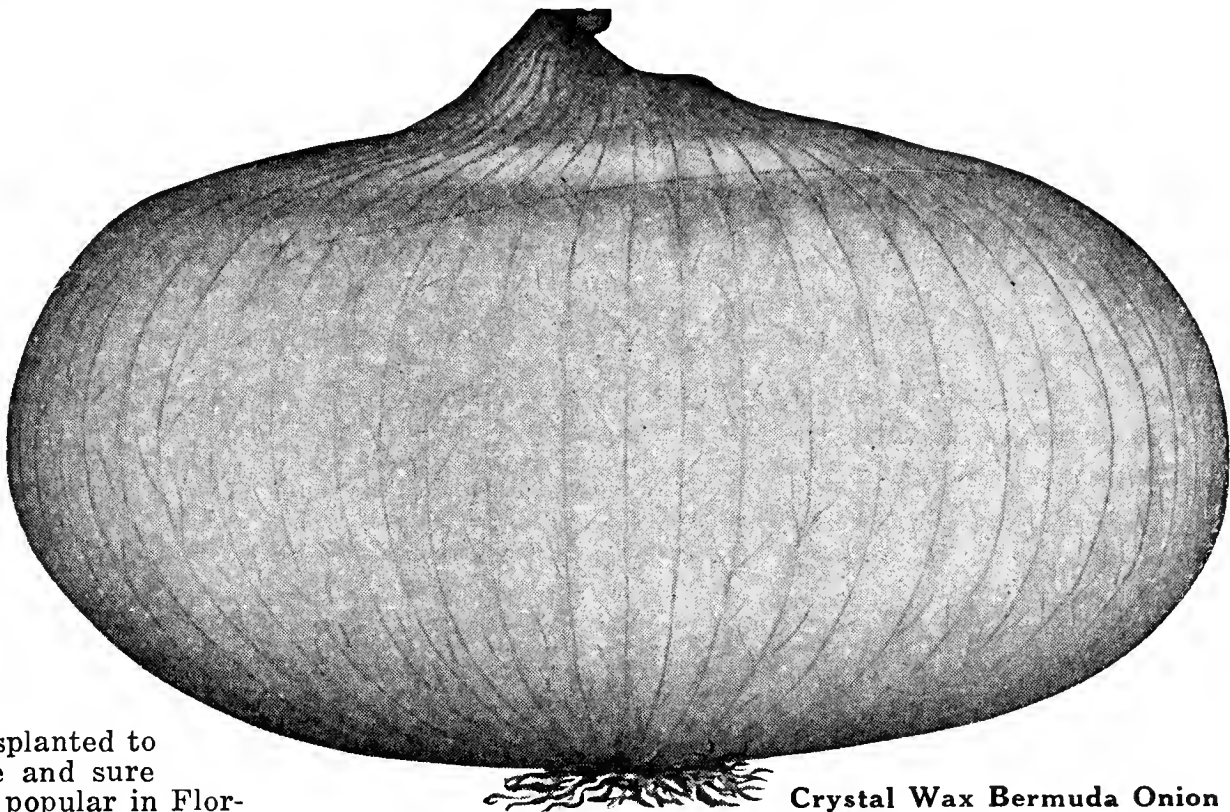
Prices quoted are postpaid

Write for prices on larger quantities

Large Improved Sweet Spanish. (Genuine Imported Valencia—grown especially for us in Spain.) This is the genuine imported Sweet Spanish Onion, and is undoubtedly the finest strain of this sort ever introduced. It produces the largest Onion of any variety — bulbs grown in Florida often weigh 2 to 2½ pounds and 1 to 1½-pound bulbs are very common. The mature bulbs usually weigh 1¼ pounds and measure 4 inches in diameter. They are perfectly globular, light glossy yellow in color, and are exceedingly attractive in appearance. It makes a harder, firmer bulb than the Bermudas, with smaller neck, ripens down evenly, and keeps and ships well. The bulbs are very mild and sweet, and of exceptionally fine quality. This is becoming a profitable money crop in Florida, as it seems to be particularly well adapted to Florida sandy loam soils, but is not recommended for muck. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50.

Large Domestic Sweet Spanish. (RIVERSIDE STRAIN.) This is a domestic-grown strain of the Sweet Spanish which is grown quite extensively in the Southwest. It has the general characteristics of the Imported Strain, but is not as well adapted to Florida conditions as is the Spanish Valencia. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.75.

Louisiana Red Creole. This variety is grown extensively around New Orleans and is exceptionally well adapted to Florida and southern conditions. It is extremely productive of large, solid, semi-globe-shaped Onions of reddish color. The flavor is rather strong. A valuable Onion for storing as it is a very good keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.40.



Crystal Wax Bermuda Onion

Crystal Wax Bermuda. (Teneriffe - grown.) Our superior stock of seed of this variety, like our Yellow Bermuda, is grown by the very best Onion-seed grower in the Canary Islands and is the true type, being a most attractive clear white in color, very flat, medium large, and early. The skin is thin and the flesh is white and waxy. It is not a keeping variety, but is early and very mild and sweet. Its attractive appearance makes it sell at a premium on any market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.40.

Yellow Bermuda. (Teneriffe-grown.) Our stock of this variety is produced by one of the best Onion-seed growers near Teneriffe in the Canary Islands, and in all of our trials we have not found any superior. The bulbs are of a light straw-yellow color, medium in size, flat, very early, but in no sense good keepers. The very thin skin rubs off easily and the flesh is extremely mild and sweet. No other Onion compares with this one in mildness of flavor. It is grown extensively in South Texas and is adapted only to southern conditions. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.25.

Australian Brown. We have the true Buckskin Strain which is noted for its exceptional keeping qualities. The bulbs are medium sized, semi-globe shaped, very firm and solid in texture, and the skin is very thick and chestnut-brown in color. The flavor is very strong. Although somewhat later in maturing, it keeps or stores much better than other varieties in warm climates, which makes it very valuable not only for market but also for home use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60.

ONION SETS

Plant 6 to 8 bushels of Sets per acre. One bushel weighs 32 pounds

Sets may be used to grow large Onions, but they are usually planted for early green Onions to bunch for market or for home use. Set out in rows 1½ feet apart and 2 to 3 inches apart in the row. Plant from Sept. to March. F.O.B. Plant City, except quarts or less, which are prepaid.

YELLOW DANVERS — Pt. 25c; qt. 40c; pk. \$1.00; bus. \$3.50.

WHITE SILVERSKIN — Pt. 25c; qt. 40c; pk. \$1.00; bus. \$3.50.

OKRA

Plant 8 pounds of seed per acre

Okra does wonderfully well all over Florida and the South where the young seed-pods are used in many different ways and are highly esteemed. It is a healthful vegetable and should be planted in every southern garden. We have done a great deal of work on our stocks of this valuable southern vegetable until we are confident we have the best strains in America.

Culture. Okra can be planted any time from February until September, but it is a warm-weather plant and will not do much until the ground becomes warm; in fact, the seeds are hard to germinate when the ground is cold. It can be planted in almost any kind of soil. You do not get big money out of an Okra crop at any one time, but it continues to bear for several months. We consider it one of the easiest and safest money crops that can be planted. Plant in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and sow thinly in the drill. When 3 to 4 inches high, thin out to one stalk every 10 to 15 inches. Okra should be cut every second day. If this is not done some of the pods become too hard and the young plants will stop bearing pods.

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities

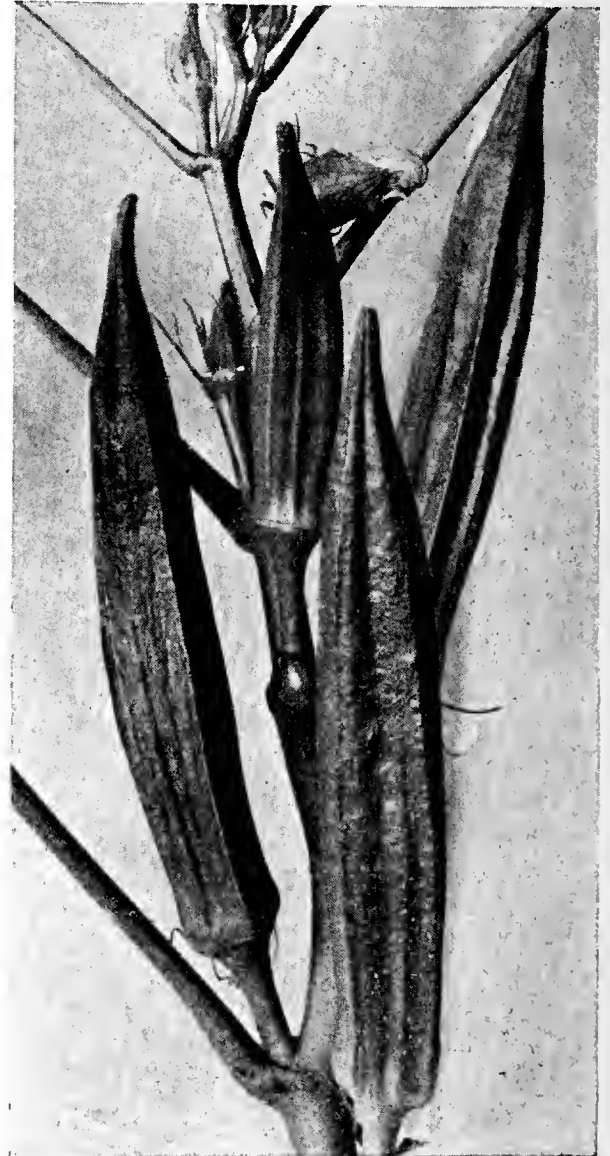
Kilgore's Bred-Rite Perkins Mammoth-Podded Long

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS **Green.** (42 days.) To obtain maximum results with Okra, it is just as important to plant pure, well-bred, high-yielding seed as the best seed for other crops. In our Bred-Rite Long Green we offer the very best Okra seed it is possible to produce. This is a very heavy producer, extremely early, and a sure money-maker when grown for market. The pods are long—frequently 9 to 10 inches—straight, slender, pointed, intense dark green, and they retain their tenderness and color longer than any other sort. Our improved stock of this variety is extremely productive, the plants, which range from 5 to 6 feet in height, being literally covered with pods from the ground up. Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Kilgore's Low-Bearing Long Green. (45 days.) This is an improved, highly bred, specially selected pure stock which we have developed for Florida growers. It is one of the earliest sorts, producing a dwarf plant ranging from 2½ to 3 feet in height. The pods are set very close to the ground and are very thickly set up the entire length of the stalk—often 30 to 40 pods on a 3-foot plant. They are green, average 8 inches, are pointed, rigid, tender and of good quality. A very good shipper and ideal for home use. Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

White Velvet. (45 days.) This is an old standard variety in the South and is grown for home use and local market. We have an exceptionally true stock of this Okra. Plants grow to a height of 3½ feet, mature early, and are very productive. The pods are round, long, averaging about 7 inches, smooth, free of ridges, very tender, of medium size, and are nearly white. The very best of all smooth white varieties. Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Maximum results are obtained only by planting pure, well-bred, high-yielding seed. There is no strain of Okra seed that will surpass our Bred-Rite brand.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Long Green Okra

PARSLEY

Plant 1 ounce of seed to 150 feet of row, or 3 pounds per acre

Culture. Parsley can be sown in the fall or spring, in drills 16 inches apart. This seed is very hard to germinate and often takes from two to three weeks.

Double Moss Curled. (90 days.) This is a standard market variety, producing a beautiful, compact, vigorous plant. The large, attractive, closely curled, deeply cut, dark green leaves with strong stems are used principally for garnishing and flavoring and are in great demand by hotels and restaurants. Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c; postpaid.

PARSNIP

Plant 1 ounce of seed to 150 feet of row

Culture. Parsnips do best on deep, rich, sandy soil. Sow seed in Florida from September to December, in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart; cover with one-half inch of soil. When plants are well up, thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Parsnip seed germinates very slowly.

Improved Hollow Crown. (120 days.) This is the best variety, producing long roots 15 inches long and 3 inches across the shoulder, with smooth white skin, uniform in shape, tender and of sweet flavor and very good quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; postpaid.

ENGLISH OR GARDEN PEAS

*Plant 1 bushel of seed per acre in single rows;
1½ bushels per acre in double rows*

All of our Peas are grown in the Northwest, are high in germination, and true to type, being tested in our Plant City, Fla., proving grounds.

Culture. English Peas are very hardy and are not commonly attacked by insects. Frost does not hurt them, except while in blossom, and it destroys only that part of the crop in bloom; they will put on another crop immediately. After the frost destroys the bloom it is a good idea to give them an application of Nitrate of Soda, at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. Peas can be grown on almost any kind of soil and with about the same cultivation as beans. Sowing in double rows is a good plan, as they will support each other. Have rows 4 feet apart and drop peas 1 to 2 inches apart in the row. Use a high-grade fertilizer at the rate of 1,000 to 1,800 pounds per acre.

Kilgore's Winner. (52 days.) This variety was introduced by us a few years ago, and it becomes more popular each season. It is absolutely the finest large early pea for Florida sandy loam soils, and is also adapted to Florida muck soils. As it is a very early, exceedingly large-podded variety, it is in great demand on northern markets. It is a surer cropper and a better yielder than other early large-podded varieties. The plants are vigorous in growth, 18 to 22 inches in height, with heavy vine and foliage, producing a great abundance of very large, dark green, straight pods, containing large, dark green peas of unsurpassed quality. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$2.75; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$10.00.

Kilgore's Superb. (50 days.) A new variety of great merit and popularity. The pods are large, 4 to 4½ inches long, and of a fine dark green color. Vines grow only 18 to 20 inches high, and bear a heavy crop of handsome pods. Being one of the earliest sorts, it is in great demand everywhere. Grows well on muck and all other types of soil. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$2.75; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$10.00.

Thomas Laxton. (55 days) A very popular and profitable variety for sandy loam soils. The vines are of rather vigorous growth, reaching a height of 3 feet. Its medium green pods average 3½ inches long, are straight, nearly round, and square-ended, containing usually 7 medium dark green peas of superior quality. Compared with Gradus, it is a little earlier, more productive, but with a smaller, narrower pod with a blunt end instead of a pointed end. We have a very superior stock of seed of this variety. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$2.50; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$9.



Little Marvel Peas

A typical plant showing the great prolificness of this variety

Little Marvel. (50 days.) A very desirable early variety especially adapted to Florida muck soils. The vines are vigorous, growing about 1½ feet tall, and are loaded with straight, round, very dark green pods, square at the bottom end, and about 3 inches long. A sure cropper and a money-maker for muck soils. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$2.75; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$10.00.

Laxtonian. (55 days.) This standard variety is quite popular wherever grown. The plant is a dwarf grower, about 20 inches tall, but vigorous and productive. Does very well on sandy loam soils but blasts on muck soils. It is very early, producing large, long, pointed pods, well filled with dark green peas. A very desirable sort for market or home use. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$2.50; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$9.

Laxton's Progress. (55 days.) One of the earliest and best of the large-podded wrinkled peas, and yields better than most other peas of equal quality. Grows 15 inches high; the pods are dark green, large, long and well filled with sweet and delicious peas. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$2.50; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$9.

PEPPER

Sow 1/2 to 1 pound of seed in seed-bed to plant an acre

Peppers are among the best-paying Florida truck crops, and the harvest season is so long that even though the crop comes in on a poor market, the chances are that the market will have time to strengthen before they are nearly through fruiting, which certainly gives them more latitude for a paying crop than almost any other vegetable.

Hammock or muck land, or rather moist soil, is best suited for this crop, although any medium-good soil, properly fertilized, will grow Peppers.

Culture. Plants are started in seed-beds. In Manatee County and other sections of Florida, peppers, like eggplants, are started in cloth-covered beds. For a fall crop, sow the seed in June, July, and August; for a long-season winter crop on the East Coast, plant in September and October. For an early spring crop in Manatee County sow in November.

Peppers are much more hardy than eggplants. However, it takes a very high temperature to germinate either seed, and it is usually very difficult to get a stand when the ground is wet or cold. Make rows 3 feet apart and set plants 20 inches apart in the row. Inasmuch as this crop is in bearing so long, it is most profitable to make several applications of fertilizer, using 400 pounds to an acre every twenty days until at least a ton has been used.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Pepper seed has given the best results for many years in Florida. Our stocks are selected for early maturity, high yield, and trueness to type, and are thoroughly tested in our Plant City, Fla., proving grounds.

Pyrox is the very best spray for Pepper plants as it will stick perfectly to their smooth foliage. We recommend its use on pepper to control rust.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

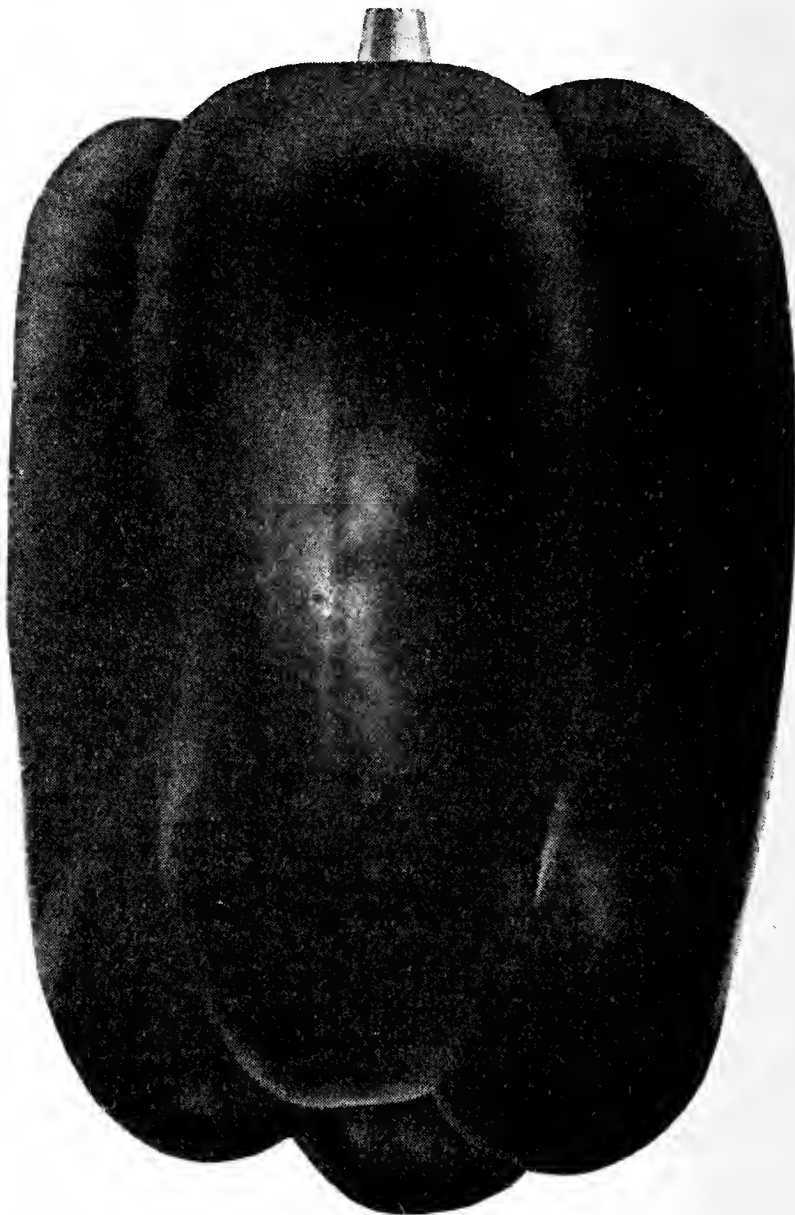
Write for prices on larger quantities.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Florida Giant. (120 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS produces an abundant yield of large fruits over a long period. The plants are resistant to disease and, like the fruits, are dark green in color, compact but vigorous and upright in growth. Although slightly later than World Beater and Ruby King, they are extremely heavy producers, often bearing six to eight large fruits at one time. They produce over a much longer season than does World Beater, and stand adverse conditions better than other varieties.

Florida Giant bears its fruits upright, not pendent like World Beater and most other peppers. It makes much heavier pods than other sorts, averaging over 62 pounds per crate in weight compared to other varieties which range from 42 to 44 pounds per crate. The fruits are longer than California Wonder and other thick-meated peppers, usually 5 to 5 1/2 inches long and 4 inches in diameter.

This pepper is exactly the type which produce dealers have sought for years. The thick, fleshy walls, large size, heavy weight, dark green color, and smoothness of the fruit will sell it at a premium on any market. Its fruits are much heavier than other varieties, and because of the thickness and firmness of the wall, it is the best shipping sort ever introduced. The fruits pack well and do not wilt in long-distance shipment, but hold their smooth, glossy, dark green appearance for a long time. We highly recommend this new pepper as one especially suited to Florida conditions. We have developed and introduced this splendid variety and our stock will be found far superior to that offered by other seedsmen. Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; 1/4 lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite World Beater

Kilgore's Bred-Rite World-Beater. (115 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS This is the genuine World Beater and is not like stocks generally sold under that name. It is a cross between Ruby King and Chinese Giant, having the longer form and earliness of Ruby King with the size of Chinese Giant. A good deal of breeding and selection has been done to bring this superior stock to its present high standard of perfection, both as to type and yield. Our stock is very productive, the strong, vigorous plants often producing twenty - four marketable peppers, which are pendent but held well above the soil. It matures a big crop very early, the fruits being 5 inches long by 3 1/2 inches in diameter, broad at the blossom end, slightly elongated, with four lobes. The fruits are large, meaty, of very attractive market appearance, and excellent shippers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

Kilgore's Improved Colossal. (New.) (110 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS This is an improved stock of Colossal Pepper which we are introducing for the first time. This stock has been carefully proved and tested, and we feel there is no better on the market. The plant is upright in growth, very hardy and produces a heavy crop of large fruits over a much longer period than other strains. The fruits are very large, thick fleshed, sweet, four pronged, and average slightly longer than the World Beater. This is one of the most satisfactory main-crop peppers, and we unhesitatingly recommend it to southern growers. **Sold Out.**

PEPPER (Continued)

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Ruby

King. (110 days.) We have proved this to be the most uniformly true - to - type Ruby King grown in Florida, and it is more extensively grown in the large Pepper sections of the East Coast than any other stock. It is a long season pepper, and, when planted in the fall, will bear throughout the winter and spring in South Florida. We have not only selected for uniformity and true-ness to type, but have, in this stock, one of the highest yielding and longest producing Ruby Kings available. The plants are very early, productive, and of compact, upright growth. Fruits are pendent, usually 4 to 6 inches thick, with broad shoulders and tapering to three points. Flesh is thick, sweet, and mild. This is one of the most profitable varieties to grow for market, as it packs and ships exceedingly well. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00.**



A typical plant of our California Wonder Pepper

Kilgore's Colossal Ruby King. (New.) (110

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS TRADE MARK improved strain of the Ruby King variety possesses all the good characteristics of the standard variety, but produces larger sized and somewhat thicker meaty fruits than regular strains of Ruby King. This new strain has been thoroughly tested in different sections of Florida and is becoming very popular due to the large size and excellent shipping quality of the fruits. **Sold Out.**

Ruby Giant. (115 days.) The plant of this variety grows tall and upright and is very productive. While the pendent fruits are not quite so long as Ruby King, they are somewhat larger and a little broader at the base (usually 4 to 6 inches long and 4 inches wide), and very attractive in appearance. Its thick flesh is exceedingly sweet, mild, and of excellent quality for home use as well as for market. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50.**

California Wonder. (125 days.) This variety is increasing in popularity. It has thick, heavy flesh, like our Florida Giant, but is later in maturity, not quite so productive, and the fruits, which are borne upright, are not so long and smooth, but have a tendency to be short, square, and blocky, and are 4½ inches in length and 4 inches in diameter. The flesh is thick and firm, making it an ideal shipping variety. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.**

Anaheim Chili (Hot). (120 days.) A popular, hot, pungent variety. The fruits are very meaty, measuring 6 to 7 inches in length and 1 to 1½ inches in diameter at stem end, and are green, ripening to a bright red. Often dried for winter use. Plants are exceedingly prolific. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50.**

Ruby King. (110 days.) Regular stock. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.**

World Beater. (115 days.) Regular stock. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.**

PUMPKIN

Plant 1 pound of seed per acre

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Every farmer should produce at least a few Pumpkins, which can be done at a very nominal cost if planted in the corn. Just before your last plowing, go through the field, dropping five or six seeds every 10 feet square, which will be covered when laying by the corn.

King of Mammoth. (75 days.) This is one of the largest-growing varieties. It is of fine table quality and a good keeper. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 40c.**

Small Sugar. (65 days.) A small, sweet Pumpkin, commonly used for making pies and for general table use. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c.**

Cornfield. (70 days.) A splendid yielder and fine for stock-feed. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c.**

Green Striped Cushaw. (70 days.) A green-striped sort that is excellent for pies and baking. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c.**

Kilgore's Seed Potatoes

Plant 600 pounds per acre in 3-foot rows.

The fall and early spring crop should be planted from September 1 to March 1; the bulk of the spring crop in South and Central Florida between January 1 and February 1; the more northern part of the State a little later. If weather is cool, plant seed 4 inches deep; if warm, 6 inches deep. In cutting the seed, leave two or three good eyes to each seed-piece. Using a large seed-piece will insure a stronger and more vigorous plant. Fertilizer should be put in seven to eight days before planting. Use from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds per acre, depending on type of soil.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Red Bliss or Triumph.

(75 days.) Packed in 100-pound crates. A standard variety that is best known and most popular with Florida truckers. It is extra early, of fine appearance, with pink skin, white flesh, and round shape. Write Plant City or our nearest store for price, stating quantity wanted.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Spaulding Rose No. 4.

(80 days.) Packed in 100-pound crates. A standard variety grown most extensively in North Florida, and a heavy yielder. Tubers large, of medium length, more or less flattened, and light pink or flesh-colored. Write Plant City or our nearest store for price, stating quantity wanted.

State Certified Seed Potatoes

When buying certified seed there is a vast difference as to whether the State in which the seed grew certifies them or whether some individual certifies the seed. Our certified seed are State certified.

RED BLISS (State Certified). Packed in 100-pound bags. Write for price.

SPAULDING ROSE (State Certified). Packed in 100-pound bags. Write for price.

Selected Seed Potatoes

RED BLISS Selected. Packed in 100-pound bags.

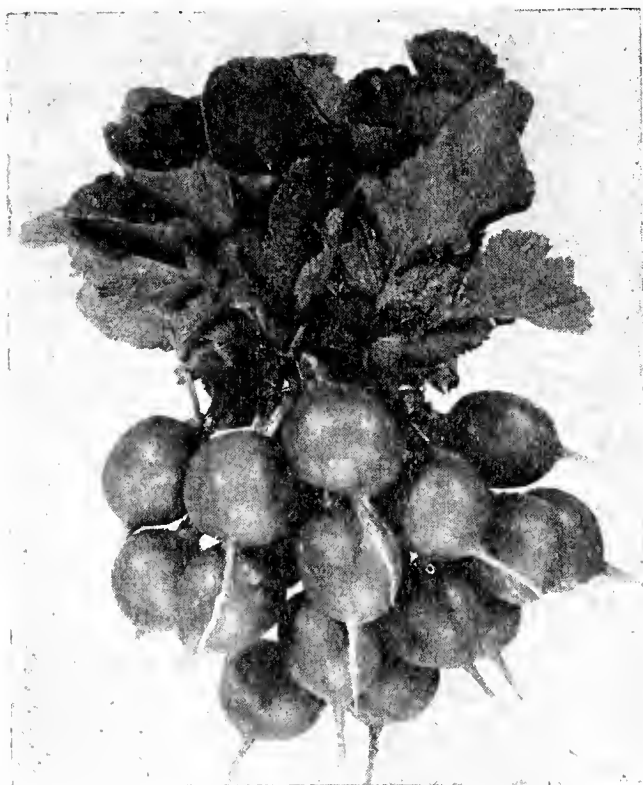
SPAULDING ROSE, Selected. Packed in 100-pound bags. Write for prices.

RADISH

Plant 4 pounds of seed per acre, or 1 ounce to 50 feet of row

Culture. Plant in rows 12 to 15 inches apart and thin to 2 inches in the row. For best results, a rich, loose, moist, sandy loam soil is best. Radishes must be grown rapidly to be of the best quality.

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Early
Scarlet Globe Radish

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Early Scarlet Globe. (21 days.)

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

stock of this superb extra-early variety that was grown from specially selected, transplanted roots. It is the very earliest of all sorts, and roots are of good size, globe to olive shaped, with a very small top. They are always crisp and tender, of uniformly bright scarlet color. In great demand on all markets. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.**

Scarlet Turnip White-Tipped. (21 days.) We have a superior strain of this popular early variety. The roots are nearly round, being slightly flattened on the underside, deep scarlet, shading to a white tip on the bottom. They are very solid, crisp, tender, and sweet. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.**

Long White Icicle. (23 days.) This is the earliest and leading long white Radish. The straight roots are from 5 to 6 inches long, cylindrical, and very smooth and waxy white throughout. The flesh is always mild, crisp, and tender and of exceptionally fine quality. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.**

Long Scarlet Short-Top or Cincinnati Market. (25 days.) A n i m - proved strain of Long Scarlet, being large and having a very small top. It is very regular and uniform in size and shape. Roots are 6 to 7 inches long, straight and smooth, scarlet, almost transparent, brittle, and crisp, with mild flavor. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.**

Scarlet Button. (20 days.) An extremely early, small red-rooted variety with very small tops. Roots are perfectly globular in shape, of uniform bright red color and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.**

RHUBARB or Pie Plant

Plant in the fall in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and thin to about 18 inches in the row. Rhubarb does best in fertile soil well supplied with humus.

Linnaeus. (150 days.) This variety produces thick, fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; postpaid.**

ROSELLE (Jamaica Sorrel or Florida Cranberry)

This is, perhaps, one of the South's most valuable jelly plants, and grows to perfection here in Florida. Seed should be planted in March and April, in hills 6 by 6 feet. A beautiful ornamental plant. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; postpaid.**

SQUASH

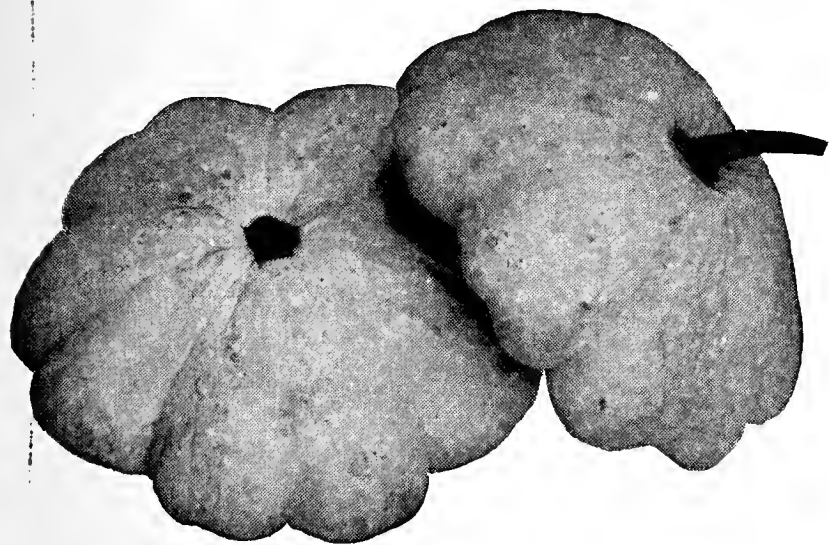
Plant 2 pounds of seed per acre of bush varieties and 1 pound of seed per acre of running varieties

Culture. This is one of the quickest and easiest crops that can be grown, and often proves very profitable. The earliest varieties begin bearing in six to seven weeks from time of planting the seed. Squashes can be grown on almost any kind of soil. Use from 800 to 1,200 pounds of fertilizer per acre.

For bush varieties, have rows 4 feet apart and hills 2 feet apart in the row; running varieties should be planted 4 by 4 feet. Put six to eight seeds in each hill, and thin out to two plants when 3 inches high. Squash in Florida is a good paying crop for fall or spring. Plant in spring, during January, February, and March; in fall, from August until October. The early Squash brings the money.

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities

BUSH VARIETIES



Early White Bush

Early White Bush. (Patty Pan type.) (48 days.) This is a very popular type of Squash for shipment to northern markets. The fruits are flat but deep, with scalloped edges and measure about 8 inches across by 3 inches through. It is very early and can be shipped about seven weeks after planting. Our stock is extremely prolific and true to type. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.

Mammoth White Bush. (Patty Pan type.) (50 days.) A large strain of the Early White Bush, the fruits being about one-third larger and it is slightly later. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.

Wood's Earliest Prolific. (Patty Pan type.) (42 days.) The vines are bushy and extremely vigorous and prolific. Usually this type is about a week earlier than White Bush. The fruit is round, smooth, but much deeper and thicker, and not scalloped like the White Bush. It has a silvery gray color. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

Early Yellow Summer Crookneck. (48 days.) This variety is similar to Giant Crookneck except in size and earliness. The fruit is smaller and matures slightly earlier. Its rich golden yellow color gives it a very good market appearance, and it is in big demand in southern markets. Our stock of this variety is exceedingly prolific. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.

Giant Yellow Summer Crookneck. (50 days.) This is a very popular variety of the Yellow Crookneck. As the name implies, the fruits are large, measuring 14 by 4 inches. The vines are of bush type and grow vigorously. This Squash has gained great popularity due to its fine market appearance, although it is not as prolific and somewhat later than Early Yellow Summer Crookneck. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.

Giant Yellow Summer Straightneck. (50 days.) An improvement on the Giant Crookneck, and is becoming very popular because, being straight, it can be handled and packed so much more easily. In all other respects it is very much like the Giant Crookneck. Its deep, rich, orange color makes a demand for it in any market. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Cocozelle. (Long Slender Italian Vegetable Marrow.) (50 days.) This is the true Italian Vegetable Marrow type. The vines are bushy. Its fruit is 10 to 12 inches long, slender, 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, cylindrical in shape, dark green in color. When young if sliced and fried it makes a delicious table delicacy. It is a fairly new vegetable in this country, but the demand is growing more and more in all markets. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Zucchini. (Short Thick Italian Vegetable Marrow.) (50 days.) An Italian Squash of the Vegetable Marrow type. The fruits are short, thick and blocky, and should be picked when about 4 to 6 inches long. Skin is grayish green, becoming lightly mottled. In great demand on many northern markets where this variety is known. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.



Cocozelle Squash, or Long Slender Italian Vegetable Marrow
A typical specimen of Kilgore's stock grown in our Proving Grounds

SQUASH (Continued) RUNNING VARIETIES

Green Hubbard. (110 days.) This is a running variety that is very productive and vigorous. The fruits are large and oval, and the dark green, warted rind is very thick, so that the fruits will keep over long periods in storage. Its orange flesh is very fine and sweet, making it excellent for pies and baking. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Boston Marrow. (100 days.) A running variety with vines very sturdy and prolific. The fruit is shaped very much like the Hubbard, but is of light lemon-yellow color. Its flesh is very sweet and fine-grained, making it very good for cooking. The tough rind makes it a good keeper and a good shipper. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

SPINACH

No vegetable makes more nutritious "greens" than Spinach. It contains an abundance of health-producing vitamins and is also very rich in iron, which is so much needed for the blood system. Bloomsdale is a desirable variety for winter use, but New Zealand Spinach does better in hot weather.

Culture for Bloomsdale Spinach. Plant seed in rows 16 to 20 inches apart, and thin 4 to 6 inches apart. Plant 12 to 15 pounds of seed per acre in rows, or 20 to 25 pounds broadcast. One ounce of seed will plant 100 feet of row.

Culture for New Zealand Spinach. As seeds are very hard and germinate with difficulty, soak them in warm water for 24 hours to hasten germination. Plant seed in rows 2 feet apart and 6 to 8 inches apart in the row. Sow 3 to 4 pounds of seed per acre.

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Bloomsdale. (35 days.) Our re-selected strain of this variety is the very best obtainable, disease-resistant, early, and hardy. The plant is of rapid, upright growth, with very thick, glossy, dark green leaves of medium size, pointed but quite broad and crumpled or blistered. This is the best winter variety and a great favorite with southern shippers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.

New Zealand. (55 days.) Entirely distinct from the true Spinach. The plant is tall and very spreading, with numerous side shoots. It grows to a height of 1 foot and spreads to a radius of 2 feet. Leaves are very thick, light green, rather small, broad and pointed. It grows well in hot weather and under adverse conditions, and is sometimes called "Summer" or "Hot-weather Spinach." The leafy tips of the branches are removed and new growth follows, making possible many cuttings. New Zealand Spinach should be in every Florida garden as a summer vegetable. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.



New Zealand Spinach

SAGE

Postpaid

A very popular garden herb for the South. It is used in flavoring or seasoning and is said to have medicinal properties. Leaves should be cut as plant blooms, and should be dried quickly in the shade. It is a perennial plant, and may be divided for a crop the second year. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

WILLING TO PAY THE PRICE TO GET THE BEST

The writer has found that in life we get what we pay for; that is, if we buy a cheap article we get it. On the other hand, if we are willing to pay the price we get the best.

The above has particularly been true in buying your Bred-Rite seeds. They cost very little more than common stock, but I have found that their yield is more than doubled.—From one of our good customers at Homestead.

SALSIFY

Plant 1 ounce of seed to 50 feet of row, or 8 pounds per acre

Drill seed in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and when 4 inches high, thin out, leaving plants 4 to 6 inches apart. Salsify succeeds best in rich, deep, sandy soil. Plant in Florida from October to March.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. (120 days.) This is an improved type, producing larger, thicker, tapering, smooth, white roots, less likely to branch than other sorts. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; postpaid.

REMEMBER WHAT THE FAMOUS ENGLISH PHILOSOPHER, JOHN RUSKIN, SAID—

"There is hardly anything in this world that some man cannot make a little worse and sell a little cheaper and the people who consider price only are this man's prey."

TOMATO

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of seed in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of seed per acre in field

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Tomato seed has been one of our specialties for many years, and our stocks, which are grown for us up North, are especially developed and selected for Florida and southern conditions. We maintain that our Tomato seed is not surpassed for southern conditions by that of any other seedman in this country, and the reputation we enjoy is ample evidence of that fact.

The Kilgore Seed Company has had 25 years of experience in Florida studying the particular requirements of Florida Tomato growers. Our Tomato seed-growing fields in the Middle West and West are inspected under our personal supervision, and selections are made for earliness, high yield, and uniformity in size, shape, and color.

Culture. Tomatoes will do well on almost all kinds of soil, from a sand-bed to a muck-pond. To start with, the land should be put in good condition, and, after thoroughly turning it, the addition of one-half to a ton of hardwood ashes, broadcast and harrowed in, will give fine returns. Then lay off rows 4 to 5 feet apart, open a furrow, and drill in 1,200 pounds of high-grade fertilizer and mix thoroughly with the soil. It is good policy to let this stand for three to four days, and then you are ready to put in your seed or set the plants. The seed should not be covered more than an inch deep. Plants should be 6 to 8 inches high and put in the ground nearly up to the bud, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the row, or 12 inches in the row if staked.

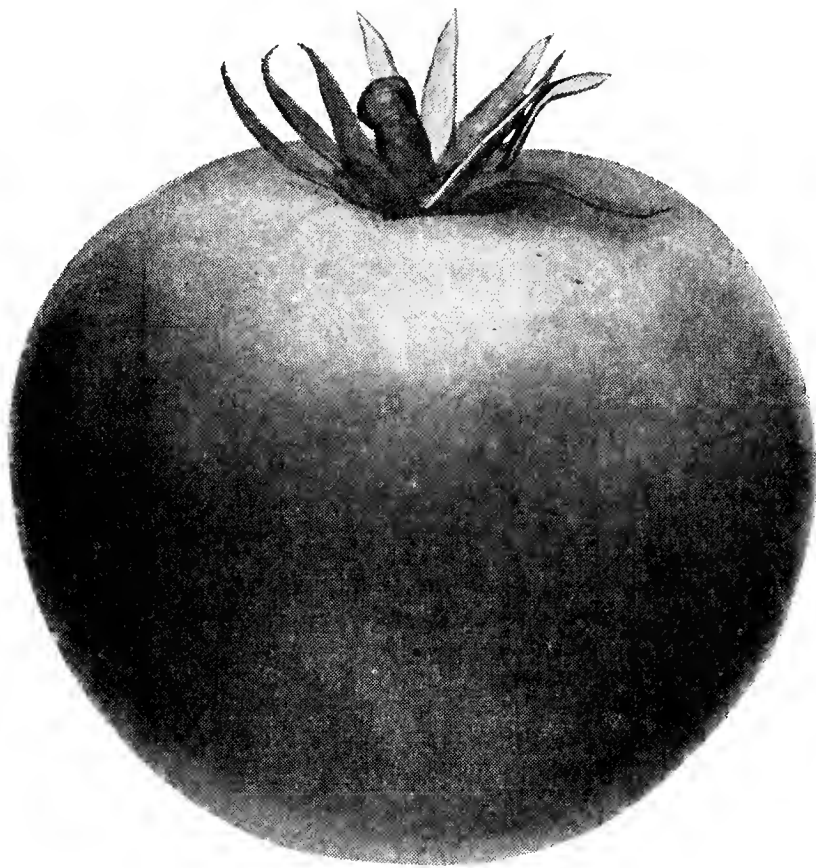
Along the East Coast, first plantings are begun during July and continue until in December. North and Central Florida begin planting the latter part of December and continue to middle of February. For a fall crop, plantings are made in July, August, and September. Frequent spraying with Pyrox, starting in the seed-bed, is desirable to prevent blight and other diseases. If aphids give trouble, add Black-Leaf "40" to the Pyrox.

Kilgore's Crown-Selected Marglobe. (95 days.)

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

After several years of very expensive pedigree and selection work, the Kilgore Seed Company is now in a position to offer this superior stock of Marglobe seed. Special pains are taken by our plant-breeder to select fruits from the most ideal plants of this specially developed stock. Seed is saved from only those plants which show the greatest vigor and trueness to type, and which develop an abundance of large-sized, globe-shaped fruits of early maturity. Where all of these factors measure up to the standard of **Kilgore's Crown-Selected Marglobe**, fruit from only the crown setting is saved from a small percentage of the plants which produce only smooth fruits, absolutely free of ridges, growth-cracks, and large blossom-scars or navels. The seeds of this stock are not only larger, but are put through a special warehousing and screening operation to make the sample of absolutely uniform large size, which means quick, uniform, high germination and rapid, vigorous growth. This large crown-selected seed will not only produce enormous yields of perfect-shaped, large, fancy fruits, but will produce the major portion of the crop earlier than will other stocks of this variety.

When a crop is grown from Kilgore's Crown-Selected Marglobe seed there can be no question about the result. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$9.00.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Marglobe Tomato

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Marglobe. (98 days.) By field-tests

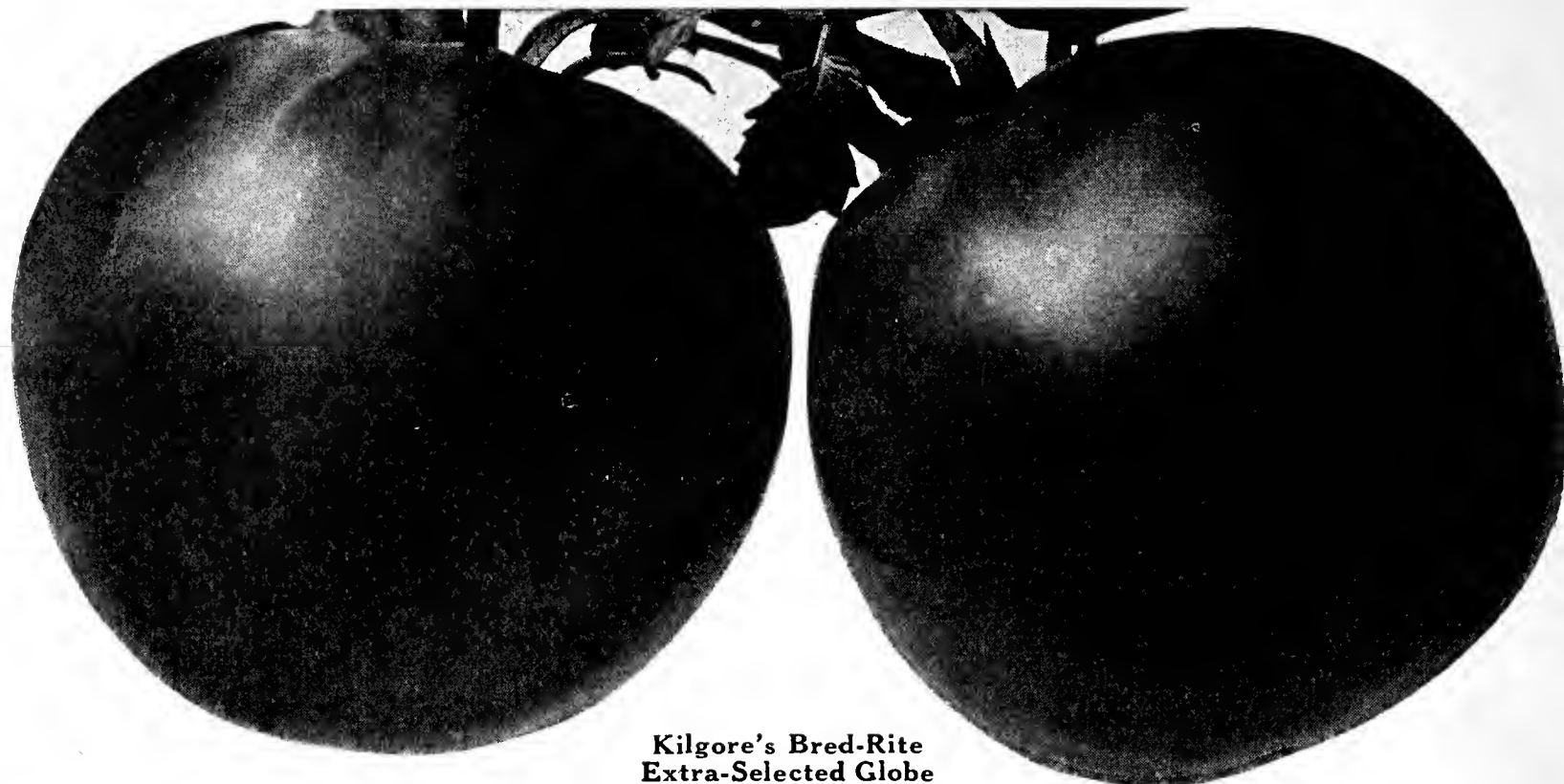
**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

throughout the East Coast, Manatee County, and all Tomato-growing sections of the State, Kilgore's Bred-Rite Marglobe has proved to be the best and most desirable type for Florida growers. This is due, apparently, to several reasons; namely, it is more free of navel and large blossom-end scars; the ridging at the stem end is practically eliminated, which means smoother and more fancy fruit, as this ridging usually produces growth-cracks and ill-shaped fruit. The fruits ripen to a beautiful deep scarlet-red color.

Another desirable feature of Kilgore's Bred-Rite Marglobe is the open character of plant-growth. We have practically eliminated the bunching habit which is so prevalent in some other stocks, and which makes it difficult to harvest fruit and to spray for control of insects and diseases. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Marglobe develops plants with fruit-clusters close together, making for more fruit for a given length of plant and thus for higher yields. Our seed-growing fields in the Middle West produced over 20 tons per acre this season. It pays to plant high yielding strains.

Growers all over Florida claim Kilgore's Bred-Rite Marglobe is the smoothest, prettiest Marglobe of any. This means fancy fruit which results in fancy prices.

Our Marglobe seed stock came originally from the late Dr. F. J. Pritchard, of the United States Department of Agriculture. The outstanding claim of merit for Marglobe is resistance to nail-head rust and fusarium wilt disease. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite
Extra-Selected Globe

Kilgore's Extra-Selected Globe. (92 days.) Our

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

Extra - Selected Globe is one of the strongest and most vigorous growers, and because of this great vigor the plant stays green and in bearing condition, producing marketable fruit after the vines of many other Globe types are dried up and dead. This is one of the earliest Globe strains. Its smooth, perfectly globe-shaped fruits mature perfectly, do not crack, and ripen to a beautiful deep pink color. Being a strong, vigorous, uniform grower, it is one of the heaviest producers of high-quality fruit that will bring top prices. The largest percentage of the crop is fancy fruit, with a very high percentage fancy in fourth and fifth pickings. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

For several years I have planted your Kilgore's Extra-Selected Globe Tomato seed, and have had very satisfactory results. I was especially well pleased this past spring with the results obtained from your Kilgore's Extra-Selected Globe, and even in view of the bad growing conditions, I produced a fine crop of smooth uniform Tomatoes which, in my opinion, ran 80 per cent fancies in the packing house. I expect to plant Kilgore's Extra-Selected Globe Tomato seed next season.—T. F. Sheley, Bradenton, Fla.

I consider your Extra-Selected Globe the finest Globe Tomato I have ever seen, and I have been growing Tomatoes for 20 years. This year I intend to use nothing else but Kilgore's seeds. I strongly advise anyone that wants the best in seeds to investigate the Kilgore Seed Company, for I have always found their stocks to be true to type, high germinating, and very prolific.—M. B. Mathis, Vero Beach, Fla.

Kilgore's Crown-Selected Globe. (90 days.)

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

Crown-selecting is strictly a hand job all the way through. To begin with, the seed stock from which the seed is reproduced has required years of breeding, selecting, and re-selecting to bring it up to the high standard of quality. When the fruits are fully ripe—of beautiful pink color—our experienced grower himself (not a hired man) goes through the field and, with his trained eye, first notes the character of plant, and if the plant shows vigor and true type of growth, then the next consideration is the type of fruit; that is, the shape, which must be a perfect smooth globe, and next the productiveness of the plant. Where all of these elements measure up to the standard set for Kilgore's Crown Selected, the seed fruits are picked with great care as to perfect shapes and perfect development, taking only the crown setting, and, in many cases, only one or two Tomatoes from a plant. The selector may look over a dozen plants before he finds another hill that will measure up. After the seed has been dried, it

is given special warehousing and screening to make sample of uniform, large-sized seeds, which is necessary for a uniform lot of plants in the seed-beds and fields. This is a very expensive, tedious, laborious task, but it results in greater vitality, quicker and more uniform germination of seed, luxuriant plant-growth, and abundant production of fancy fruit of unsurpassed quality. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$9.00.

Break O'Day. (90 days.) A new early variety

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

10 to 12 days earlier than Marglobe that produces heavy crops of large, smooth, globular, meaty, red fruits. The Break O'Day is resistant to wilt, nail-head rust, and is also quite free from fruit cracking. The plants are rather weak and spreading in growth, of open character, with very small leaves. Although the fruits are fully exposed to the sun, they seldom scald unless the heat is very intense, under which conditions the Marglobe offers better protection. Under ordinary conditions Break O'Day, though earlier, is not as productive and is much less vigorous in growth than Marglobe. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Cooper's Special Self-

Topper. (92 days.) This is the finest strain of Cooper's Special Self-Topper we have ever seen.

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

It is not only a very heavy producer of extremely early globe-shaped fruits, but we have made special selections on this stock to increase the size and the development of a very high percentage of fancy fruits. The plants are very hardy and are loaded with fine, solid, smooth, handsome fruits which ripen to a beautiful pink, of very desirable market type. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.

Kilgore's Bred - Rite Bryan Self - Topper.

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

(90 days.) This tomato is considered the smoothest, largest, most productive and best of all medium early tomatoes. Every vine is loaded with great quantities of large, solid, globe-shaped tomatoes, and is a few days earlier than Globe. Plants set fruit very heavily in clusters at every joint to the tip end of the vines. Bryan Self-Topper fruit is of pink color, smooth, and with a very small seed cavity. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00.

TOMATO SEED (Continued)

Pritchard or Scarlet Topper. (New.) (90 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS This new variety was originated by the late Dr. F. J. Pritchard, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Pritchard was developed by crossing Marglobe with Cooper's Special Self-Topper. It combines the good qualities of both parent varieties. Dr. Pritchard described this new variety for us as follows: "Vines medium dense, compact, erect, self-topping. Fruits mature very early, a week to ten days earlier than Marglobe, are large, smooth, meaty, globular in shape and ripen uniformly to a very deep, attractive, red color, both exterior and interior. This variety is an enormous producer and therefore requires rich or liberally fertilized moist soil."

As a result of trials in our proving grounds at Plant City, Florida, we find the outstanding feature of this new variety to be its extreme earliness and enormous productiveness of large, smooth, solid, fancy globe-shaped fruits, which ripen to the stem end with a beautiful deep red color, creating a good demand on the markets. We advise all our friends to give this new variety a fair trial this season. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00.

Marglobe. (100 days.) Regular stock. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.75.

Cooper's Special. (95 days.) Regular stock. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

Livingston's Globe. (95 days.) This is one of the popular strains used throughout the Gulf States. It is not as productive as our Extra-Selected and Crown-Selected stocks, but has few culls and holds its size and shape splendidly until the last pickings, at which time the fruits usually become smaller and rather flattened in shape. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Florida Special. (87 days.) A very early variety that produces a high yield of beautiful deep red fruit, quite smooth, round, and rather long in diameter from stem to tip. They are of good size, set in clusters of three to five. The vine does not make a heavy growth. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50.

Gulf State Market. (92 days.) An early pink-fruited globe type of splendid quality for home garden, local market, and an excellent shipper. The smooth fruits are globe-shaped, solid, meaty, and have a thick skin, making them ideal for shipping. They are of large size, producing a high percentage of fancy fruits. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00.

June Pink. (88 days.) One of the earliest pink-fruited varieties, often called "Pink Earliana" because of similarity of type. Fruits are of medium size and ship well. They are solid and meaty, set in clusters of five to seven or more. The vine is open and does not make a heavy growth. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50.

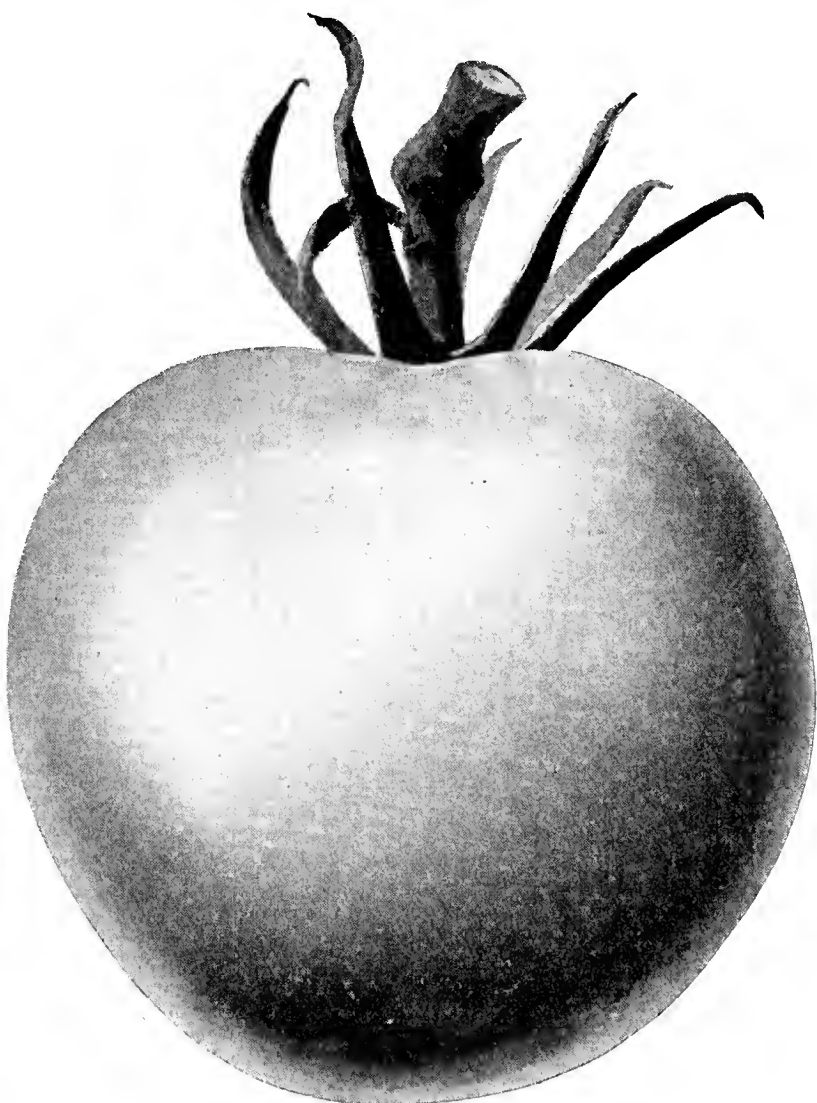
Ponderosa. (BRIMMER.) (110 days.) A very large pink-fruited variety. The fruits are more or less flattened, very solid and meaty with very few seeds, and of splendid edible quality. Recommended for home gardens only because its unusual size and weight are disadvantages in shipping. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.

John Baer. (85 days.) from all accounts this is an exceedingly fine Tomato. It is said to be one of the very earliest smooth red Tomatoes grown, of excellent flavor and productivity. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

Oxheart. (90 days.) This is truly the giant of all Tomatoes. Its attractive shape, large size and excellent table qualities have quickly brought it into deserved popularity. Market-growers are finding it in great demand. The Oxheart is smooth, thick, tender and almost seedless, frequently showing 2 inches thick without a seed cavity. The color is pink and it has that delicious flavor that every lover of this fruit likes so well. Rich soil adds greatly to its productiveness. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$9.

Kilgore's Special. (New.) (90 days.) The plants of this new variety produce a

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS very heavy yield of early, large, smooth, fancy fruits of a perfect globe shape and very deep from stem to blossom end. They are extremely dark green in color and ripen uniformly to a beautiful deep scarlet. The outstanding feature of this new variety is the hardness and firmness of the fruit, making it absolutely the finest shipping variety in existence. The plants are not vigorous in growth, but produce a very heavy yield of large, fancy fruits clear up to the tips of the stalks and are best adapted to low, moist soils. Since the roots of this variety do not spread as other varieties, fertilizer must be applied very close to the plant in order to secure maximum yields of good sized fancy fruit. Our tests indicate that this variety is resistant to nail-head rust, phoma, and other fruit rots. If you want the finest shipping Tomato ever introduced, one that is attracting the attention of produce dealers on the large markets because of its fine carrying and holding-up qualities, don't fail to plant some of KILGORE'S SPECIAL. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.



Kilgore's Special

TURNIP and RUTABAGA

Plant 2 to 3 pounds of seed per acre

We list only the types that are best suited to Florida soils and conditions. For best quality grow Turnips rapidly. **Culture.** Sow in rows 1½ feet apart. Thin early, because any over-crowding will result in rough, slow-growing, poorly flavored roots. You can plant every month in the year in Florida. Rutabagas are best grown as a late fall and winter crop.

Prices quoted are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Kilgore's Early Florida. (35 days.) We have an exceptionally fine stock of this earliest variety in cultivation. **KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS** Our seed is grown from special hand-selected and transplanted roots. The roots are of medium size, smooth, flat and white, with a bright purple top, and extremely early. Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

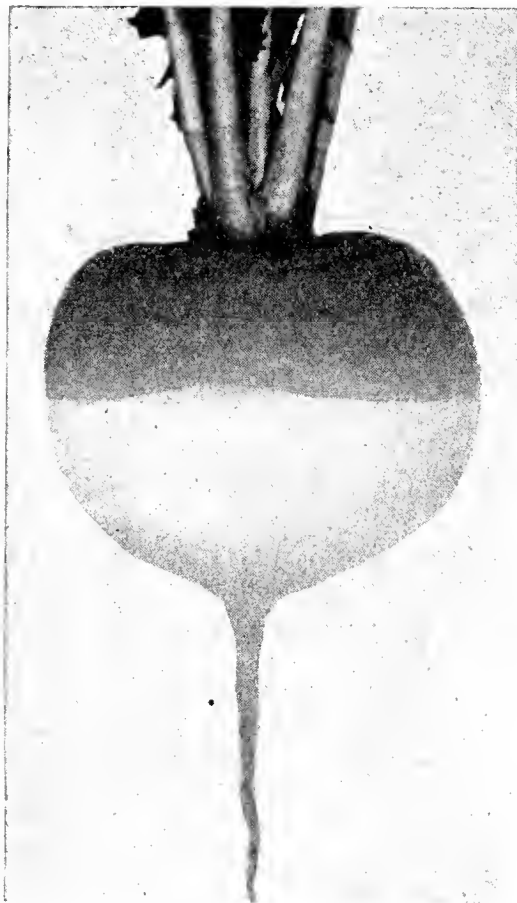
Japanese Foliage Turnip. (SHOGGIN or Louse-resistant.) (50 days.) A new louse-resistant foliage turnip from Japan, which we are offering because of extremely promising results we have secured with it in our Proving Grounds. This Turnip resists the hot, scorching sun, dry weather, and lice. It produces an immense yield of upright-growing foliage, which is always in good demand during late spring and summer in the South. The roots are pure white, semi-globe shaped, but more largely planted for the tops which are extremely large, thick, very succulent, tender, and of finest mild turnip flavor. Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

White Globe. (44 days.) A handsome, pure white, very large, perfectly round Turnip of fine quality. It has small tops, grows rapidly, and often gets very large, producing a heavy yield per acre. Closely resembles Purple-Top White Globe except for color. Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Purple-Top White Globe. (50 days.) The roots are almost perfect globe-shaped, and the flesh and skin are white, colored a beautiful purple or red above ground. Very fine-grained and sweet, of superior quality. Grown extensively in the South for shipment. Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Early White Egg. (45 days.) An early, oval or egg-shaped variety with clear white roots of medium size. The flesh is clear, white, firm, fine-grained and sweet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Early White Flat Dutch. (42 days.) A very early, flat, pure white, smooth turnip of medium size and fine quality. Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.



Purple-Top White Globe Turnip

American Improved Rutabaga. (90 days.) The very finest Purple-Top Rutabaga grown. The smooth roots attain a much larger size than turnips, are almost globular, being slightly oblong, pale yellow with a purple top, and with a very small neck. Flesh is yellow, solid, tender, not hard and stringy. For table and stock feeding. Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

WATERMELON

Plant 1 pound of seed per acre

Our Bred-Rite melon seed must not be compared with the average Watermelon seed offered, as our stock is saved from strictly a seed crop, and is not cheap cull seed saved from the tail end of a market crop. Our seed-growing fields are rogued very carefully, and only vigorous, healthy plants are allowed to produce melons for seed. Only large, perfect specimens are used from those vigorous plants, which have been produced by years of proper breeding, selecting, and re-selecting, roguing, right planting, right cultivation, right handling, right cleaning, right grading. By this method they have been bred up to the very highest standard, which means the greatest possible vigor, productiveness, purity, trueness to type, size, freedom from disease, and uniformity of plant-growth. This is the only possible way to produce high-grade seed. A satisfactory melon crop could not be expected from seed taken after a crop had been grown and all the early, choice melons shipped to market (which is frequently the case), and what is left saved for seed. Our Bred-Rite melon seed crops are produced by an expert seed grower and not by a commercial melon grower or shipper. There is absolutely not a melon sold or shipped from our Bred-Rite seed-growing fields. Our Bred-Rite melon seed is the finest you can secure anywhere.

Watermelon Growing. Watermelons may be grown on nearly all kinds of Florida soils that have fair drainage, but they prefer rolling, sandy pineland. New land is usually best. It is not advisable to grow a second crop on the same land for three to four years.

Preparation. The land should be broken by December 1, to conserve all moisture possible and kill the grass before fertilization and planting. The surface should be thoroughly disced and harrowed to make a good seed-bed.

Fertilization. The most successful growers usually apply the fertilizer one week before planting the seed, although a second

application may be made when the vines begin to run. The fertilizer should be worked into the checks before planting, at the rate of 2 pounds per hill, or 800 pounds per acre.

Fertilizer should analyze about 5 per cent ammonia, 7 per cent phosphoric acid, and 3 per cent potash.

Planting. The first planting for an early crop should be made about January 1, and up to February 10 in Middle and South Florida, 10 to 20 days later in North Florida.

Before fertilization, the checks are laid off 8 by 8 feet. At planting-time, freshen the soil in checks, drop the seed by hand, and cover about 2 inches deep. The hills should be thinned to three plants to the hill just as soon as all danger of frost is past, leaving the largest plants.

Two or three successive plantings should be made from 8 to 10 days apart to insure an even stand against late spring frosts.

Soaking the Seed. It is usually advisable to soak the seed to hasten germination. Put them in a sack and place them in warm water for twelve hours, keeping the water warm meanwhile.

However, there is always a chance of souring and ruining the seed in the soaking process. Keep as near as possible an even temperature while soaking, by placing near stove, fireplace, or some warm spot.

To command best prices you must have early melons, and to do this you will have to protect them from the possible cold. Strawberry cups are very good when the plants are small, and some use moss, Hotkaps, and various other things.

Cultivation. Give shallow cultivation every ten days, although cultivation just before frost may cause severe frost injury.

Spraying. Watermelons are subject to a great many fungous diseases and should be sprayed every week or ten days with Pyrox to prevent them.

Prices quoted on Watermelon seed are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Florida Favorite Watermelon

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Florida Favorite. (96 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS TRADE MARK A long, extra-early, medium-sized melon, irregularly striped with lighter green. The flesh is a deep red and very delicious. This melon does not ship very well, but is unsurpassed for the garden and home market.

Kilgore's Bred - Rite Improved Watson.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS TRADE MARK (100 days.) This is by far the most popular of the many varieties of shipping melons. The melon is cylindrical, with dark green rind, and the flesh is very firm, sweet, and has been bred especially for red heart. Our stock of this variety is absolutely pure and has been developed for high yielding qualities.

Chilian White Seeded. (90 days.) This is a very early, round melon. The

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS TRADE MARK rind is green with darker stripings. The flesh is bright red and very delicious. Average weight is about twenty pounds. Good for home use as well as shipping. This new variety has become quite well known, especially through the southern part of the state.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Stone Mountain. (96 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS TRADE MARK This is an early melon and is attracting much attention, due to its merits, in all the large Watermelon-growing districts. It is a large, round melon with deep red flesh that has a very delicious flavor. The tough green rind makes it an excellent shipper. Vines are very prolific and the fruit has very few seeds, being almost all good, crisp, red meat clear to the rind. Ours is the genuine true-to-type Stone Mountain and should not be confused with other round melons.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Kleckley's Sweet. (90 days.)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS TRADE MARK This is an early melon for the home market and garden. The vines are sturdy and prolific and the fruit is long, with a very crisp and fine flesh. Its rind is too thin to make it a good shipper, but because of its high edible quality it has a great popularity for home use.

Prices of All Bred-Rite Watermelon Seed

Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

FIELD SEED

We are not bound for any definite time by the prices quoted in this Catalog. All prices are subject to change without notice. We recommend that you order as early as possible. All are recleaned, well-bagged, highest quality stocks.

FIELD CORN *Plant 7 pounds of seed per acre*

For good general-crop Corn, we suggest Kilgore's Red Cob prolific, Kilgore's Florida Flint, and Cuban Yellow Flint. We have tested these varieties for many years and know they are the best to be had for Florida. They are heavy yielders, good keepers, and well adapted to Florida conditions.

We want to call special attention to our Kilgore's Red Cob Prolific as being highly productive, a splendid keeper, and a variety that has given the greatest general satisfaction of any variety ever grown in the State.

All of our Seed Corn is well selected, tipped and nubbed, and recleaned.

Corn is a very economical crop to grow. It fits in splendidly as a follow crop, getting sufficient fertilizer left by previous vegetable crops to produce a good Corn crop. When the Corn is being laid by, sow cowpeas, beggarweed, soy beans, velvet beans, etc., between the rows.

Treat Corn with Pyrox and keep the birds away. Pyrox also aids in germination.

FIELD CORN (Continued)

Kilgore's Red Cob Prolific. Early (95 days from planting to silking), heavy yielder, very prolific, producing two to four large, heavy ears. It makes first-class "roasting-ears" of fine market appearance. Ears large and heavy, small red cob, deep grain, with the shuck closing well over the end, affording great protection from weather, weevils, and birds. The grain is rather hard and flinty, and will keep much better than most sorts. It is one of the best feeding Corns, and has both quality and quantity. On account of its suckering habit of growth it is very desirable as an ensilage Corn. If you want something that will give the heaviest yield and fill your crib with early Corn, plant Kilgore's Red Cob Prolific. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.

Whatley's Prolific. (98 days.) An early, very prolific red-cob Corn. Produced very fine yields at the Florida Experiment Station. Especially suited to Florida at it produces a weevil-resistant Corn with the shuck tightly covering the tip. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.

Kilgore's Florida Flint. (98 days.) This will give most satisfactory results for general purposes. It is a fine keeper, being as near weevil-proof as it is possible to get any white Corn. Kilgore's Florida Flint has long, deep, white, flinty grains, and a small cob. It is a fine yielder and shuck grows well down over the end of ear, which is a great protection against weevils and birds. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.

Cuban or Havana Yellow Flint. (96 days.) This Corn will grow under all kinds of adverse weather conditions. Small ears, small grain, and one of the hardiest of all flint Corns, and one that withstands weevils better than any other variety. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.

Hastings' Prolific. (100 days.) A fine Corn that is planted extensively through the South and too well known to need any introduction. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

Improved Golden Dent. (86 days.) A wonderful yielder, and does splendidly here in Florida. It is planted extensively for early use, but is too soft for a general crop. Has large, deep, broad grains, and is desirable where early feed is wanted. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 95c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.25.

Early White Dent. (86 days.) An early, large-eared White Dent Corn, producing one to two large ears. Excellent for roasting ears or early feed but too soft to be a good keeper. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 95c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.25.

Hickory King. (91 days.) A very desirable, early, heavy-yielding white Corn, with very large, deep, broad grain and small cob. Will do well on thin Florida soils and is extremely popular as a fine roasting-ear Corn. Hickory King is a standard throughout the South and exceedingly popular in Florida as an early field Corn, but too soft for a good keeper. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 95c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.25.

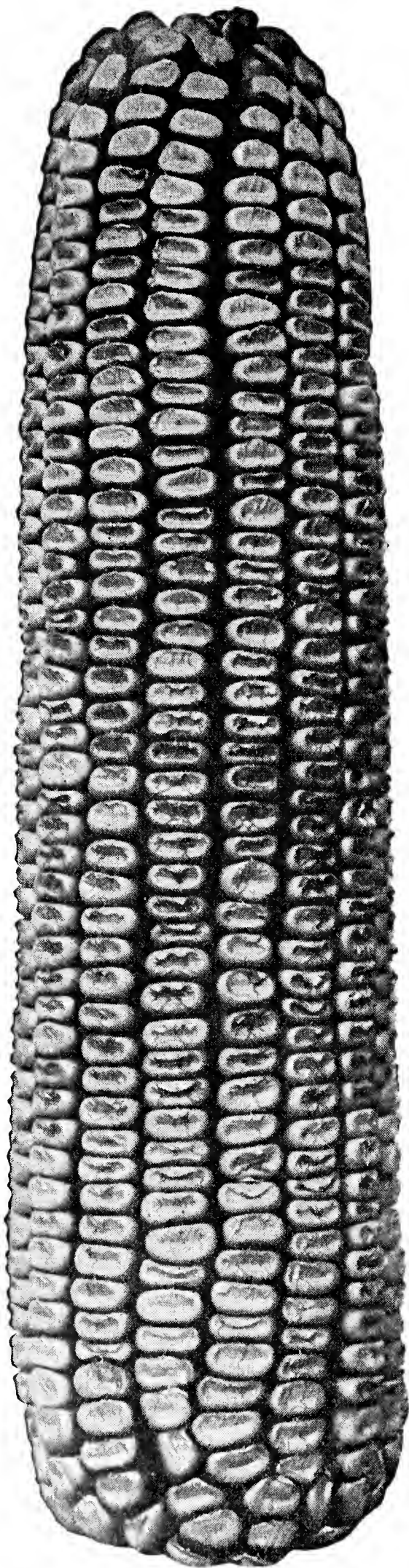
Mexican June. (89 days.) A splendid variety to plant in case your vegetable crop is a little late coming off the ground on which you desire to plant Corn. Furthermore, it is among the very best drought-resistant varieties, which is frequently quite an important feature when making late plantings. In Texas and other southwestern States this variety is very popular and a very good yielder. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.

POP CORN *Sow 10 pounds of seed per acre*

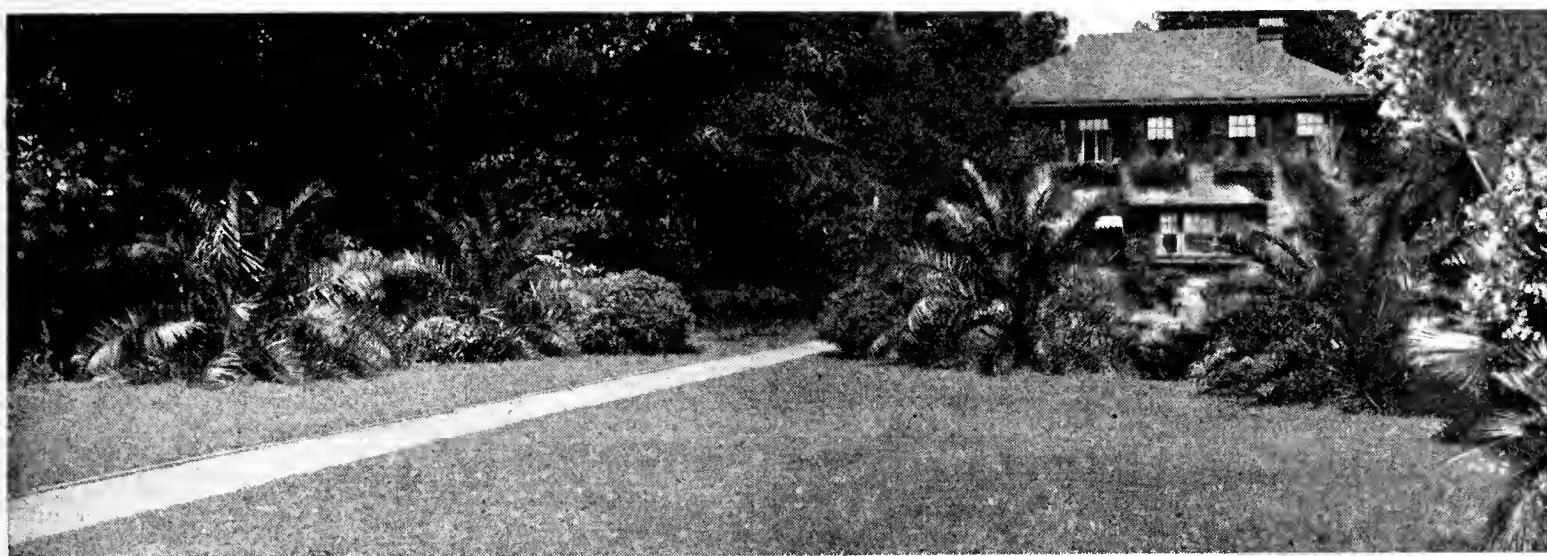
Prepaid

White Rice. For planting. This is one of the finest types of Pop Corn that can be grown, as it has long white grains, is very productive, can be depended upon for making a splendid yield, and one of the best for popping. Pop Corn is being planted extensively by some for chicken feed. It requires 10 pounds to plant an acre in 3-foot rows. It should be planted thick in the drill, hills about 4 to 6 inches apart, and cultivated same as any other Corn. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Pop Corn. For popping. This is old crop corn left over, which is fine for popping; in fact, best for this purpose, as the new corn will not pop well. Pkt. 10c; lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.



Improved Golden Dent



Yes! Beautiful Lawns Can Be Grown in the South

Culture. Success in growing good grass and making a fine lawn depends upon careful attention to a number of details. The following suggestions, if closely followed, will prove very helpful. The soil should be thoroughly and carefully prepared by spading or plowing 10 to 12 inches deep. It needs to be completely pulverized and all trash, weeds, grass, sticks and litter removed. The ground should be absolutely clean and brought to desired grade or level. It is not necessary to reduce it to a level surface; indeed, it may look better if there is a gentle slope or if undulations are left, especially if the lawn is of some extent.

Should the ground be dry and water available, it is best to wet it down thoroughly before seeding. Allow it to dry off on the surface before the seed is sown unless it be very light and sandy.

After seeding, and when the grass is nicely started, it will be best to remove all weeds once or more. When the grass is well started, weeds may be overcome by fertilizing heavily, watering thoroughly, and cutting frequently.

Fertilizing. Wizard Brand Sheep Manure is the best fertilizer that can be used for grass, as it adds humus to the soil and is not leached out of the land in a few weeks, but feeds the grass for months. The process used in drying, sterilizing, and grinding also destroys all weed and noxious grass seeds. Sheep Manure should be used at the rate of 5 pounds per 100 square feet, or 1 ton per acre, broadcast. It will not injure the seed if sown at same time with manure, but if commercial fertilizer is used, wait a week before putting the seed

in. It is also very desirable to use a combination of commercial fertilizer and Sheep Manure, equal parts in weight. In refertilizing lawns or grass plots, Sheep Manure can be broadcast over the grass without danger. In fact, the lawn ought to be fertilized four times a year with Sheep Manure. October and November are good months in which to fertilize in fall, and February and March in spring.

Moisture. To grow a good lawn or golf green, plenty of moisture must be available, especially if the ground is high and dry. With plenty of water, good grass may be grown almost anywhere.

Seeding. The best time to sow lawn grass seed is from October 1 to February 1. Sow at the rate of one-half pound to 100 square feet or 200 pounds per acre. A good, thick, heavy sod cannot be had from less seed. After the seed has been sown, cover lightly with rake, light roller, or harrow, but keep in mind that most grass seeds are small and delicate, and should not be covered more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 inch deep. We advise against planting if the weather is too hot, as the seed will swell and the delicate little seed-spike be killed by the hot sun before it comes out of the ground. The seed-bed should be moist at all times to insure a good thick stand, and continued applications of water are necessary to produce the finest, green velvety lawn. Our special mixture will produce a beautiful green lawn ready for the mower in three to four weeks, provided weather conditions are right, soil properly prepared, and our watering and planting directions carried out.

KILGORE'S LAWN AND GOLF-COURSE GRASS MIXTURE

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per 100 square feet

F. O. B. Plant City, except 10-pound lots or less, which are postpaid.

In our Lawn and Golf-Course Grass Mixture we have blended varieties of Grasses that we know do well in the South. In the last sixteen years we have given much consideration to Lawn Grasses, and believe we are offering the most satisfactory Grass for Southern lawns and golf-courses that it is possible to secure. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.

BERMUDA GRASS

Sow 25 to 100 pounds of seed per acre

F.O.B. Plant City, except 10-pound lots or less, which are prepaid

This is the South's most dependable and permanent grass. It will stand the most adverse weather conditions and furnish excellent grazing from early spring until frost. It is propagated by either seed or roots. When seed is used, the ground should be well prepared, all weeds and litter removed, spaded up or plowed 10 to 12 inches deep, thoroughly pulverized, leaving a good smooth surface, especially for lawns, golf greens and fairways. Seed can be sown from March to November, and should be mixed with fine soil when sowing to get a good even distribution. For pasture, use 25 pounds per acre; for lawns or golf-courses, where a heavy thick sod is desired, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per 100 square feet or 100 pounds per acre. Bermuda makes a beautiful velvety, permanent lawn where plenty of water is available and proper care is given. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 25 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

FLORIDA'S BLUE GRASS

Sow 50 to 200 pounds of seed per acre

F.O.B. Plant City, except 10-pound lots or less, which are prepaid

This is a very valuable and desirable fall and winter Grass for Florida, but not permanent, giving way as soon as warm weather comes on; however, for quickly grown beautiful green lawns, golf greens, and fairways it cannot be excelled. Planted earlier part of October, it will be ready for the mower in three to four weeks, and will make vigorous, luxuriant growth throughout fall and winter and well up into late spring. Do not plant before October 1 and later than March. For lawn or golf-course work, plant $\frac{1}{2}$ pound seed per 100 square feet, or 200 pounds per acre. This will give good, heavy, thick sod. For grazing or hay, plant at rate of 50 pounds per acre. Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

Plant City, Belle Glade, Gainesville, Homestead, Miami, Pahokee, Palmetto, Pompano, Sanford, Vero Beach, Wauchula, and West Palm Beach

CARPET GRASS

Sow 25 to 100 pounds of seed per acre

F.O.B. Plant City, except 10-pound lots or less, which are prepaid

Carpet Grass will grow under poorer soil-fertility conditions than almost any other grass. We believe that the medium-low or flat wood lands are best adapted to Carpet Grass. It is very aggressive and spreads very rapidly, by both surface runners and seed, and under favorable conditions will crowd out Bermuda Grass. It withstands close grazing and much trampling. Very palatable and does not become tough with age. All kinds of stock and poultry like it. On account of its creeping habit of growth it would not get tall enough for hay, but is strictly a pasture grass. Plant in the fall from October to December, and in the spring from March to June. For pasture use 25 pounds of seed per acre broadcast. Carpet Grass is desirable for lawns and golf-courses, and for this purpose use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound for 100 square feet or 100 pounds per acre. The more mowing, trampling and grazing, it has the better it likes it and the better the lawn. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

CENTIPEDE GRASS

Use 1 bushel per 600 square feet

This new variety of lawn grass has become very popular in the last few years. It forms a very heavy sod choking out even bermuda grass and sand spurs. It never needs weeding and is very easy to mow. This grass is practically disease-free and needs only light applications of fertilizer twice a year.

When planting prepare the soil and fertilize as advised in the cultural directions given for our Lawn and Golf Course Grass Mixture. This grass is planted by sprigs, 3 to 5 inches long, in rows 12 inches apart, and 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows. Insert the sprigs in the ground, leaving about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch showing. Do not cover them entirely. For the first few months the lawn will need careful watering and some fertilizer. Some weeding may be necessary before the lawn is well established. Price: bu. \$1.25; 5 bu. \$5.50; 10 bu. \$9.50. Not prepaid.

REDTOP (HERDS GRASS)

Sow 15-50 lbs. per acre.

F.O.B. Plant City, except 10-pound lots or less, which are prepaid

This Grass does wonderfully well here in Florida through fall, winter, and spring, but goes down during the summer weather. It is a splendid pasture grass, but for Florida we think its greatest value is for lawns, golf-course greens, and home beautification. Redtop likes a moist situation, but will thrive on any of our Florida soils, especially if it is watered freely. It has a small, fine blade, making it very valuable and desirable for lawns or golf greens. The seed is very fine and must not be covered deeply. Sow from October 1 to April. For pasture or hay, use 15 to 20 pounds seed per acre; for lawn or golf greens, 50 pounds per acre; or in small plots $\frac{1}{4}$ pound to 100 square feet. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 25 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

SUDAN GRASS

Sow 20 pounds of seed per acre

F.O.B. Plant City, except 10-pound lots or less, which are prepaid

Sudan Grass lacks root-stock and therefore never becomes a pest. The stems are leafy and erect. Earlier than Early Amber Sorghum. Seed can be sown from March to August, either in cultivated rows 30 inches apart at the rate of 5 pounds of seed per acre, or broadcast at the rate of 20 pounds per acre. By getting a good thick stand the hay will be of much finer quality. Sudan Grass may be used as a green feed same as cattail millet, as it grows out immediately after being cut, or makes a fine pasture.

A mixture of Sudan Grass and cowpeas makes an excellent summer and early fall pasture. It is very desirable to have two pastures of the Sudan Grass and cowpea combination and graze alternately for periods of two weeks. Use a mixture of 10 pounds Sudan Grass, and a bushel of peas per acre, and to get most even distribution it is better to sow the two seeds separately. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

BENNE

Sow 3 pounds of seed per acre

Prepaid

Benne is a most wonderful crop for poultry and especially growing chicks. Give it at least a trial. Plant from March until July, in 4 to 5 foot rows. Seeds should be sown thinly, using about 3 pounds per acre. Cultivate same as corn, and it will do well on any soil suitable for corn. Benne matures in four months, and the seeds will continue to fall for three months after it begins to ripen. Seeds are white, small, and flat. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c.

CROTALARIA

Sow 5 to 20 pounds per acre

Not prepaid, except 10-pound lots or less

It is particularly desirable as a cover-crop for groves, truck and farm-lands, and does well on all kinds of soil except muck. It is a legume, thus adding a large amount of nitrogen to the soil, which in experiment station tests has been found to range from 83 to 207 pounds per acre. It makes a very profuse growth, furnishing an abundance of green material for humus. It is not relished by stock, therefore, it is not a forage crop. It can be mowed once a year, just as it starts to bloom; this will keep it from becoming too coarse. If cut 10 inches above the surface of the ground, the plant will produce the second growth and sufficient seed for reseeding the land the following year.

Crotalaria should be sown broadcast from March to June, on well-prepared land usually at the rate of 10 to 12 pounds of seed per acre, depending on how thick the coverage is desired, and harrowed lightly. The planting operation should be used the same as for beggarweed.

Striata. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

Spectabilis. This is a newer strain of Crotalaria, which is proving quite popular. This variety is not as fibrous as Striata, the growth is much heavier, and the stems are hollow. As a result, it can be plowed under easier and it rots much quicker. The seed, which is much larger than Striata, matures a little earlier and more uniformly, making it a surer and heavier seeder. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

BEGGARWEED (Florida Clover)

Sow 10 pounds of seed per acre

F.O.B. Plant City, except 10-pound lots or less, which are prepaid

Perfectly adapted to Florida sandy soil, and makes one of the finest pastures, also a splendid quality of most nutritious hay.

Where the land is once well seeded with Beggarweed, you do not have to plant it any more, as it will come up year after year. If cut for hay at the time the first flowers appear, the roots will send up a second crop which may be saved for seed and from which enough seed will scatter to insure a crop for next season.

The seed may also be scattered in the corn rows at the time of the last cultivation. For the best quality of hay, the crop should be cut when 3 to 4 feet high, or at the beginning of the blooming period. Plant the seed from April to August, at the rate of 10 pounds per acre. Cover seed shallow, as it is small, and if put in the ground too deep it cannot germinate. Lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50; 25 lbs. \$7.50; 100 lbs. \$25.00.



Fulghum Oats

CHUFAS

Sow 1 peck of seed per acre

Ninety days. One of the very best and most reliable crops that can be grown for fattening hogs; also a most excellent feed for poultry, and especially turkeys. Plant from April to August, 1 peck of seed per acre, in 3-foot rows, dropping three or four seeds every 6 inches in the drill. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid. Not postpaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) 90c; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN

Sow 10 pounds to 1 bushel of seed per acre

(90 days.) A very valuable crop to grow where you have poultry or live stock. Plant from March until August, in rows 3 feet apart, drilling the seed thinly, and using 10 pounds per acre where planted for the grain; for forage, broadcast 1 bushel per acre, which will give two cuttings. Lb. 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 12½ lbs. (pk.) 75c; 50 lbs. (bu.) \$2.50.

CATTAIL

or PEARL MILLET

Sow 4 to 20 pounds of seed per acre

F.O.B. Plant City, except 10-pound lots or less, which are prepaid

This variety produces green feed from early spring throughout the entire summer for your live stock, including horses, cows, hogs, sheep, etc. Plant in spring, just as soon as frost is over and as late as August, in 3-foot rows, using 4 pounds of seed where drilled in rows, or 20 pounds of seed broadcast. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 25 lbs. \$3.85; 100 lbs. \$12.50.

GOLDEN MILLET

FORMERLY GERMAN MILLET

Sow 1 bushel of seed per acre

(60 days.) For large-yielding, nutritious, quick-growing hay crop, there is nothing better than Golden Millet. However, it must be thickly seeded. If you want some early hay, plant in March and April. Then, for second crop, plant in July and August. Cut in about six weeks from time of planting, or while in bloom. Lb. 25c, postpaid; not prepaid, 12½ lbs. (pk.) 75c; 50 lbs. (bu.) \$2.50.

OATS

A bushel weighs 32 pounds

If you wish to plant in drills, make them 1½ feet apart and cover seed 2 to 3 inches deep. If the seed is broadcast, put them in with a tooth harrow. The best time to plant here in Florida is October and November. However, the Burt, or 90-Day, can be planted as late as January and frequently makes a good crop. Do not use less than 2 bushels of seed per acre.

Fulghum. (110 days.) Undoubtedly this is one of the South's very best. Almost as early as the Burt, it is a far heavier yielder, rustproof, entirely beardless, and drought-resistant. If you are not familiar with this variety, we assure you that you need not have any hesitancy in planting Fulghum Oats.

Texas Rustproof. (130 days.) This is a very popular variety throughout Florida, but the name is slightly misleading, for there is no Oat that is absolutely rust-proof. However, there are only certain seasons in which the rust gives any trouble.

Burt. (90-DAY). (90 to 100 days.) Quick-maturing and one of Florida's most popular Oats. It is a sure cropper, and can be planted later than any other variety.

Hastings' Hundred Bushel. (130 days.) A variety that has become very popular within the last few seasons. Said to be rustproof; a good cropper and early.

Winter Turf. (GRAZING). (130 days.) Splendid for pasturing; looks more like rye while growing. No matter how severe the cold, it never seems to affect this variety. For grazing there is no other Oat that will beat it.

PRICES OF ALL OATS: Lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 8 lbs. (pk.) 45c; 32 lbs. (bu.) \$1.25.



Florida Runner Peanuts

PEANUTS

Sow 1 bushel of seed per acre

In addition to the crop of nuts for your hogs, Peanuts yield a great quantity of nutritious dry forage. The Florida Peanuts are by far the best when grown to fatten hogs, as they can be left in the ground until eaten, but not so with the Spanish Peanuts, as they must be harvested as soon as matured, or they will sprout and come up the first wet spell.

It is better to shell the seed that is to be planted. If planted in corn, which is a splendid scheme, a bushel will plant 4 acres, but where planted solid it requires a bushel of seed per acre, in 3-foot rows, dropping seeds in hills a foot apart. You can produce two crops of the Spanish types per year on same ground, if first crop is planted early, but this is not true of the Florida.

Florida Runner (120 days.) This is the principal variety where you are growing for hog feed, as the nuts will remain in the ground in good condition all fall and until eaten out by the hogs. Lb. 15c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 6¼ lbs. (pk.) 45c; 25 lbs. (bu.) \$1.25.

Improved Spanish. (VALENCIA). (100 days.) A bush variety with two to four peas to the pod, making a large amount of top which can be converted into most nutritious hay by proper curing. If you desire to grow eating Peanuts for the market, this would be the best type for this purpose, as it has the size, productiveness, and most excellent flavor. Lb. 15c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5½ lbs. (pk.) 75c; 22 lbs. (bu.) \$2.50.

Small Spanish. (90 days.) This is the little white Spanish Peanut, very productive and one of the surest croppers. Two crops a year can be produced on same ground. The nuts stick to the vine in harvesting and both tops and nuts are fed to cows, horses, and hogs as a whole-grain ration. Lb. 15c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 6¼ lbs. (pk.) 50c; 25 lbs. (bu.) \$1.50.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT

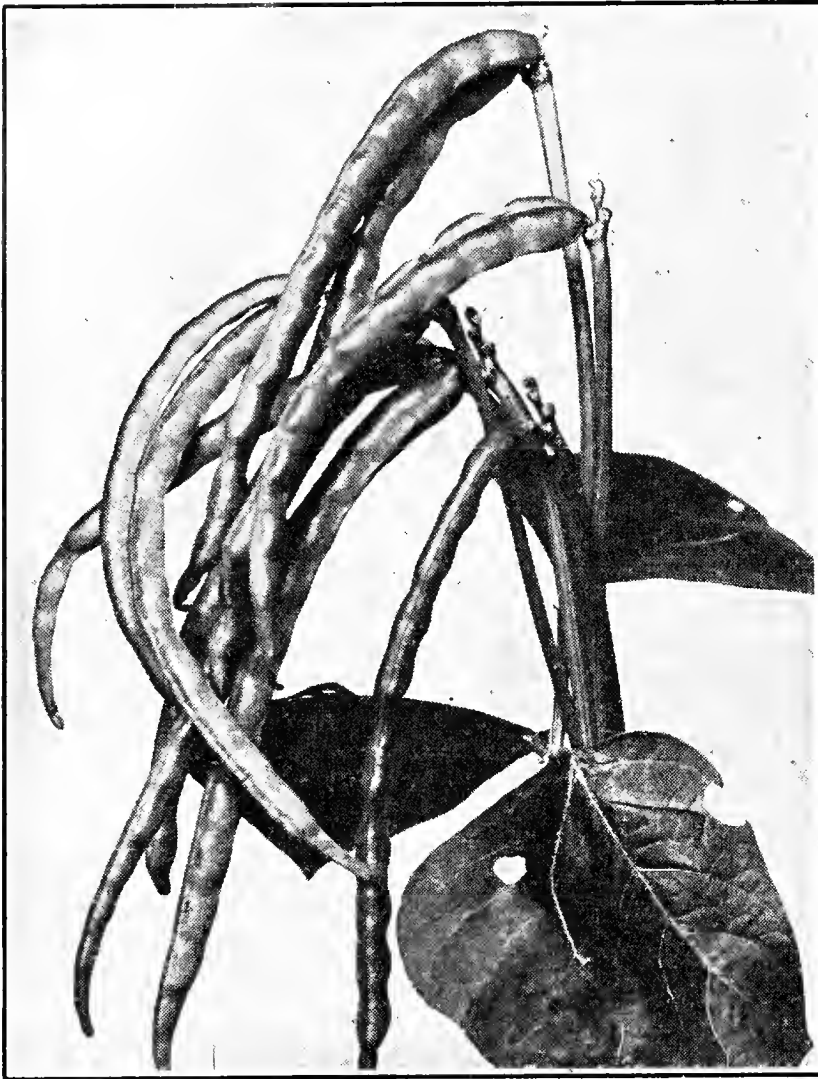
WHITE-SEEDED CHICKEN CORN

Sow 10 pounds of seed per acre

F.O.B. Plant City, except 10-pounds lots or less, which are prepaid

(120 days.) This variety is well adapted to our soil and has been grown in Florida with great success. It will, no doubt, become one of our most popular forage plants, as it is relished by all kinds of stock. Produces an abundance of grain that is far superior to kaffir corn or sorghum for chicken feed.

You will often get almost a pound of seed from one head. Drill 10 pounds of seed per acre in 3-foot rows. One of the best yielders of all the sorghum or kaffir families, and can produce two crops from one sowing—first cut for green feed and second as a grain crop. Perfectly adapted to the Gulf States. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$8.00.



Cowpeas

COWPEAS

Sow 1 bushel of seed per acre

Cowpeas may be sown any time from March to September broadcast or in drills 3 to 4 feet apart. From 1 to 2 bushels per acre are used in broadcasting and from 2 to 3 pecks for seeding in drills, or considerably less of the small varieties.

Iron. This variety is one of the most valuable Cowpeas in cultivation on account of its disease-resisting qualities. Said to be entirely immune from wilt, and root-knot. The Iron is medium early, will stand more wet weather than most other varieties, and is a very heavy viner. Like the Brabham, it is of erect growth, vigorous, prolific and holds its leaves better than almost any other variety. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Brabham. The Brabham Cowpea is absolutely immune from all diseases which attack some other varieties, makes fine growth of vines, is early, and, where planted in March, April, or May, two fine cuttings of hay can be made. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Whippoorwill. One of the popular Cowpeas throughout the South. Very early, prolific, makes good growth of vines, and, for general purposes, is a good one. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Mixed. The advantages claimed for sowing Mixed Cowpeas are that they produce a heavier crop of vines for forage or soil-improvement. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Blue Goose. A Crowder Pea type. Early. Makes considerable vine. Fine table Pea as well as a splendid soil-improver and stock Pea. Pods are long, and the Pea is very large and speckled. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

California Blackeye. If you want some of the earliest and best table Peas that grow, plant the California Blackeye. Lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Early or Two-Crop Conch. Most delicious table Pea. Does not make a great deal of vine, but two crops a year can be grown on the same ground. Lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Sugar Crowder. A magnificent table Pea and a variety that is well known throughout the South. Lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

RICE

Sow 1/2 bushel of seed per acre

Rice makes fine feed for both stock and poultry. Prepare the ground thoroughly and drill 1/2 bushel per acre in 2 1/2-foot rows and cultivate a few times. Should be planted in March or April in order that it may mature at a time to miss the rice-bird season. If planted in June and July it will also miss the bird season.

Gopher. This is the most popular variety for Florida, and is generally known as the Highland Rice. Grains heavy, broad, and flat. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid 11 lbs. (pk.) 75c; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$2.50.

Pearl. (WHITE). Another variety that is used extensively. Long, slender grains. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) 75c; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$2.50.

RYE

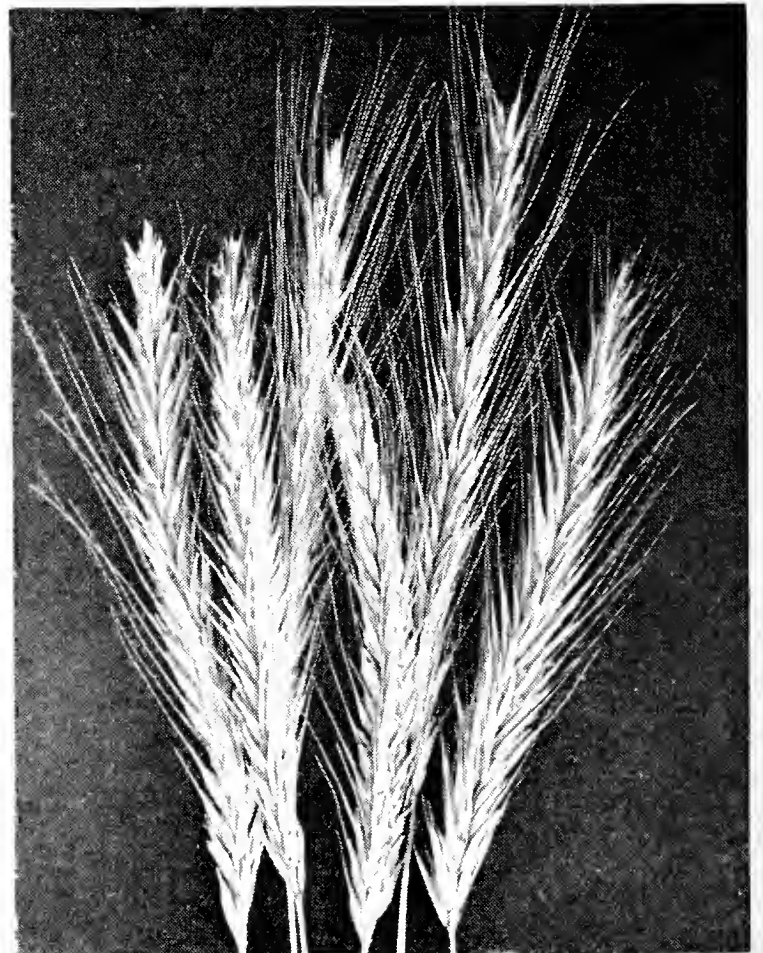
Sow 1 peck of seed in drills; broadcast 1 bushel per acre

Rye is perhaps the most valuable and leading fall and winter forage crop for Florida. Absolutely dependable and will yield an enormous amount of grazing throughout the fall and winter season. Relished by all manner of live stock and poultry.

Rye can be planted from September to January, but October, November, and December are the best months in which to plant. If you wish to cut and feed green instead of grazing it, plant in drills, 3 feet apart, using a peck of seed per acre, but where planted broadcast, it will take 1 bushel to seed an acre.

Abruzzi. Best tall-growing variety, producing a heavier tonnage of green feed and grain than any other type. Tall and upright, early and heavy yielder. Lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 75c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$2.50.

Georgia. A very popular sort, but it does not grow upright, having a tendency to fall over after reaching a height of 15 to 18 inches. However, where wanted for grazing alone, it will be found satisfactory. Lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 70c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$2.40.



Abruzzi Rye

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Sow 4 pounds of seed in drills or 8 pounds broadcast per acre

F.O.B. Plant City, except 10-pound lots or less, which are prepaid

Rape is no good as a dry forage, but for pasture or green feed there is nothing better. You can have green feed from October until April. Rape will not stand much warm weather. It is best sown in drills 4 feet apart, using 4 pounds of seed per acre; broadcast, use 8 pounds of seed. After cutting or grazing off it keeps coming out again. For hogs, sheep, and cattle, Rape is a great fat-producer and will also increase the production of milk. Rape resembles the rutabaga somewhat in both stalk and leaf. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$10.

SORGHUM

Amount of seed needed per acre depends upon the purpose for which planted

The uses of Sorghum are many, such as green feed, hay, pasturage, silage, syrup, etc.

It is a common practice to sow Sorghum and cowpeas together for hay and pasturage purposes, which is excellent for either. Where sown together use $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Sorghum and 1 bushel of cowpeas per acre, sown broadcast. Drill in 3-foot rows at the rate of 1 peck per acre; where planted for making syrup, use only 5 pounds of seed; or where sown broadcast use 1 bushel of seed per acre. Plant from March to August.

Early Amber. (65 days.) The earliest and by far most popular of all varieties, covering every purpose where Sorghum is used except syrup-making. Lb. 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 12½ lbs. (pk.) 70c; 50 lbs. (bu.) \$2.25.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane. This is one of the very best varieties for making high quality syrup. The stalks are tall and large with an abundance of juice. Not only valuable for syrup-making but will make wonderful amount of forage and green feed for all manner of live stock. Lb. 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 12½ lbs. (pk.) 90c; 50 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

SUNFLOWER

PREPAID

Sow 6 pounds of seed per acre

Mammoth Russian. Matures quickly, is inexpensive to grow, and will yield an abundance of the best growing and egg-producing foods. It is also used extensively in many sections as a wind-break for beans. Does fine in Florida and will mature a crop in five to six weeks. Plant from March to September. Sow 6 pounds of seed per acre in drills 3 feet apart and hills 1 foot apart in the drill, thinning out to one stalk in the hill when 4 to 6 inches high. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

SOY or SOJA BEANS

Sow 1 peck to 1 bushel of seed per acre

The Soy Beans are a great nitrogen-gathering agency and a wonderful soil improver. They do excellently planted in corn, and will not injure it by climbing. Plant either between corn hills or in middles.

Prepare the land same as you would for cowpeas, sowing the seed from March 1 to July 1, a peck of seed per acre, in drill 3 feet apart, dropping two seeds every 6 inches in the drill, or, broadcast, one bushel per acre. Do not plant the seed over 1½ inches deep, for if the seed is put too deep in the ground, a poor stand will result.

Mammoth Yellow. (110 days.) Large seed; strong, vigorous grower, and heavy yielder of both seed and foliage. Medium early. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

There is no secret or mystery about BRED-RITE SEED; it is simply a matter of doing a thing in a way that cannot fail to bring results. The same principle that is used in breeding fine live stock applies just as fully to breeding fine seed.



90-Day Velvet Beans

VELVET BEANS

Sow 1 peck of seed per acre

These are among Florida's most valuable crops for enriching the land, as soil-conditioners and builders. Velvet Beans are valuable for new land, taking the sourness out and sweetening it; also good for groves; fine for truck lands in building up the humus; good pasturage for cattle and hogs; and fine land renovators. Plant from March to August.

Bush Velvet Bean. (120 days.) On account of bush habit, this is a very desirable variety to plant in groves or orchards. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities

Osceola. (140 days.) It is a splendid producer of both seed and vine, and somewhat earlier than the old-fashioned Velvet Bean. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Chinese. (120 days.) This variety will make more vines and seed than many others of the Velvet Bean family. Free from stinging fuzz, like the Old Speckled Velvet, and four weeks earlier. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

90-Day. (90 to 100 days.) In character and luxuriance of growth it resembles the old variety of Velvet Beans and makes an abundant amount of foliage for pasturage and soil improvement. It matures much quicker than any other kind. Lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Old Florida Velvet Bean. (180 days.) This variety makes a rank growth of vines and leaves, and will remain as a green cover crop longer than any other. Beans do not shell out when mature as some other varieties do. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Suggestions for the Home Flower- Garden

Many of our friends, while interested primarily in vegetables, will also appreciate the desirability of beautifying the home surroundings by the planting of appropriate flowers. Make Florida more beautiful. Do it with flowers. We recommend the following varieties:



A Bed of Our Sunburst Mixture Zinnias

Ageratum
Alyssum
Aster, Imperial Mixture
Aster, Crego, Assorted Colors
Arctotis, African Daisy

Baby's Breath, White
Baby's Breath, Pink
Baby's Breath, Red
Balsam
Blue Lace Flower
Bachelor's Button, Dainty Mixture

Calendula, Golden Orange
Calendula, Sulphur Queen
Calendula, Excellent Mixture
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Carnation, Charm Mixture
Cosmos, Choice Mixture
Cosmos, Mingle Mixture
Cynoglossum

Daisy, Shasta
Dianthus, Medal Mixture

Gaillardia, Cosmopolitan Mixture
Gaillardia, Lorenziana
Godetia

Helichrysum

Larkspur, Giant Mixture
Lupines

Marigold, Lemange Mixture
Mignonette
Morning Glory, Japanese

Nasturtium, Golden Gleam (New Dwarf)
Nasturtium, Dwarf
Nasturtium, Tall

Pansy, Giant Mixture
Petunia, Fluffy Ruffles
Petunia, Purple Princess
Petunia, Rosy Morn
Petunia, Velvet Red
Petunia, Violet Countess
Petunia, Superb Mixture
Phlox, Peninsula Mixture

Poppy, California Gorgeous Mixture
Portulaca

Salpiglossis
Salvia, Splendens
Scabiosa, Sunrise Mixture
Snapdragon, Giant Mixture
Snapdragon, Half-Tall Mixture
Statice, Sea Lavender
Stocks, Combination Mixture
Sunflower, Sunshine Mixture
Sweet Peas, Blue
Sweet Peas, Dazzler
Sweet Peas, Flesh
Sweet Peas, Monarch
Sweet Peas, Rainbow Mixture
Sweet Peas, Late Flowering Mixture

Verbena, Master Mixture

Zinnia, Special Mixture
Zinnia, Sunburst Mixture
Zinnia, Assorted Pompom

Collections can be made of any of the above. All varieties: Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

ROSE BUSHES

Plant December, January, February, and March.

TO BE SURE OF SECURING VARIETIES DESIRED, ORDERS SHOULD BE SENT EARLY.
Postage paid on all Rose Bushes. Rose Bushes cannot be shipped before December 1.

Prices of all varieties of Roses	Each	3 bushes	6 bushes	12 bushes
1-year, strong	\$0.50	\$1.35	\$2.40	\$4.20
2-year, large .....	.60	1.65	3.00	5.40

For complete list of Flowers, Rose Bushes, Dahlia Tubers, Rock Garden and Fish Pool Supplies, and Lawn Grass, and complete cultural directions for preparing, planting and fertilizing, we refer you to our "Flower Planting Guide for the South" which may be obtained free of charge through any of our stores or by writing The Kilgore Seed Company, Plant City, Florida.

FRUIT AND NUT TREES

Prices quoted are delivered to you

We cannot make delivery of any Fruit or Nut Trees before December 1, or later than March. The supply on most items frequently becomes exhausted long before the end of the season. Early ordering carries assurance of receiving varieties desired.

In our list of fruit and nut trees we do not offer bargain-lot stock, but only the very best, dependable, budded, result-producing trees.

FIGS

CELESTIAL. We can furnish what is known as Celestial, or Little Sugar Fig, which is the sweetest of all varieties. Ripens in midseason.

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$1.05	\$1.80	\$3.25
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	1.35	2.40	4.20

GRAPES

IVES. Thrifty; productive; good shipper; large bunch; large berry; black, pulpy, sweet. Good for shade arbors.

CARMEN. Vigorous; free from disease; prolific; large cluster; berry medium size, black, firm, of fine quality and very rich flavor. A popular variety for Florida and the South generally.

NIAGARA. White; large; showy; splendid quality.

SCUPPERNONG. Large bronze-colored Grape; sweet, pulpy, and very popular. Price for all varieties:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
1-yr.	\$0.40	\$1.05	\$1.80	\$3.25
2-yr. ....	.50	1.35	2.40	4.20

PEACHES

JEWEL. An excellent early variety for planting throughout central and southern Florida. Fruit medium size, somewhat oblong, light yellow in color.

ANGEL. Freestone; white flesh, juicy, acid. Bears July 1.

HALL'S YELLOW. Large; yellow; freestone. Bears July 1.

Prices of Peaches on plum root stocks:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$1.05	\$1.80	\$3.25
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	1.35	2.40	4.20
4 to 6 ft.....	.65	1.80	3.25	5.75

PEARS

The Pear is among our most desirable fruits.

LE CONTE. Very strong, quick grower; early bearer; large fruit. Not altogether blight-proof.

PINEAPPLE (Sand). Name adopted by American Pomological Society. An excellent preserving or canning Pear, as it holds its white color when cooked, and does not turn brown like most varieties. As an eating Pear it is fine picked when nearly full grown and ripened in a cool, dark place. It is an absolutely certain crop in the South. Very large, juicy, and good shipper. Never known to blight; considered blight-proof.

Price of both varieties:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$1.05	\$1.80	\$3.25
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	1.35	2.40	4.20
4 to 5 ft.....	.65	1.80	3.25	5.75

PAPER-SHELL PECANS

The Pecan is an excellent shade tree and this, together with its valuable crop, commends it as the one most desirable tree to plant where shade is desired.

CURTIS. Tree vigorous; open growth; bears at early age. Nuts thin-shelled; cracking quality exceptionally good; plump kernel of rich quality. While nut is smaller than other varieties listed, it makes up in quality and in cracking tests.

SCHLEY. One of the best; kernel plump; superior in quality, richness, and flavor.

STUART. A variety generally considered the standard by which other nuts are judged.

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.65	\$1.80	\$3.25	\$5.75
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	2.10	3.85	6.95
4 to 5 ft.....	.95	2.70	5.00	9.25

PLUMS

Plums do well in Florida and come in bearing in a year or two.

EXCELSIOR. Strong grower; fruit medium to large; reddish purple. Ripen in May.

KELSEY. A favorite in Florida, and the largest of all Plums. Fruit heart-shaped, greenish yellow, blotched with reddish purple; rich and juicy.

TERRELL. Large, nearly round, reddish yellow fruit, wine-red when fully ripe; very fine quality. Bears June 1.

Price of all varieties:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$1.05	\$1.80	\$3.25
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	1.35	2.40	4.20
4 to 5 ft.....	.65	1.80	3.25	5.75

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

Persimmons thrive on almost any kind of soil, even the poorest.

TANE-NASHI. Very productive, early bearer of large, conical-shaped fruit of excellent quality.

TRIUMPH. Very handsome and showy; yellowish red; smooth skin; fine quality.

Price for either:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$1.05	\$1.80	\$3.25
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	1.35	2.40	4.20
4 to 5 ft.....	.65	1.80	3.25	5.75

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Lots of 100 and 250 postpaid. Lots of 500 and 1,000 f.o.b. Salisbury, Md. No order filled for less than 100 plants.

We have arranged to supply limited quantities of Strawberry Plants to our customers direct from Maryland. If you want Strawberries, the proper thing is to put out stock plants in January, February, and March, and from the runners, they produce plants for setting from June to the middle of October. Runners or plants produced by the settings in June and July can be used in September and October plantings.

Strawberry Plants are hard to get started and when received be sure that you do not allow the roots to become dry.

Make rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, and, where planted in single rows, the bed can be $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, or, if set in double rows, make bed 2 feet wide and 16 inches between the rows. Make earlier plantings in single rows, as it takes lots of work to keep the plants clean during the rainy season, which is much easier in single rows; but for the later plantings, many use double rows.

Do not double the roots. Make holes deep enough to set the roots straight, and put plant in up to crown, but be sure you do not cover the crown. Press the soil firmly around the roots and water each plant for several days, preferably in the late afternoon.

Strawberries can be fertilized either before or after planting. We prefer to get 600 to 1,000 pounds of fertilizer per acre under them at the time of setting. Wizard sheep manure is fine for first application. The first two applications of commercial fertilizer should be two to three weeks apart, of high-grade Vegetable or Strawberry Grower, and your third application of high-grade fertilizer, as soon as the plants begin to fruit, and on account of the long fruiting period the fourth application of high-grade fertilizer about five to six weeks after the third application.

If the land that is to be set in berries has any indication of being sour or acid, apply hardwood ashes at the rate of 1,000 to 2,000 pounds per acre, about three weeks before setting plants.

The Missionary variety is planted exclusively throughout the Plant City territory, having been found most satisfactory. Our plants are in Maryland, and when the order reaches there the ground may be frozen and it may be a week before the plants can be dug; therefore, figure on ten to fifteen days to make delivery, but, of course, we always take pleasure in making delivery as promptly as humanly possible.

Missionary 85c per 100 plants, postpaid; \$1.25 per 250 plants, postpaid; \$1.25 per 500 plants, f.o.b. Salisbury, Md.; \$2.25 per 1,000 plants f.o.b. Salisbury, Md., \$11.25 per 5,000 plants, f.o.b. Salisbury, Md.; \$22.50 per 10,000 plants, f.o.b. Salisbury, Md., \$45.00 per 20,000 plants, f.o.b. Salisbury, Md. Please have remittance accompany order.

Germāco

Hotkaps

You can add to your next year's profit with Hotkaps. They cost but a fraction over a penny each.

One man can "set" 3,000 Hotkaps per day. They not only bring you higher prices, but are a method of crop insurance—against the danger of the elements.

Price f.o.b. Plant City, or any of our stores

100 and Hotkap Setter and Tamper, well packed,	\$2.40
250 and Hotkap Setter and Tamper, well packed,	\$3.65
1,000, without Setter, well packed,	\$10.00 per 1,000
5,000, without Setter, well packed,	\$ 9.85 per 1,000
10,000, without Setter, well packed,	\$ 9.75 per 1,000
25,000, without Setter, well packed,	\$ 9.60 per 1,000

Write for interesting pamphlet or order today.

Insecticides and Fungicides

F. O. B. Plant City
and all stores

Insecticides containing poison cannot be sent by mail. Must be sent by express or freight.

It is worse than false economy to try to grow a truck crop without the use of insecticides and fungicides. The successful growers know the importance of this very essential feature in producing paying truck crops.

Arsenate of Lead Powder. Lb. 20c; 4 lbs. 60c; 48 lbs. \$6.70; 96 lbs. \$12.50. (Not mailable.)

Calcium Arsenate. (Bowker's Calcide). Lb. 15c; 4 lbs. 40c; 48 lbs. \$4.08. (Not mailable.)

Paris Green. 1/4 lb. 15c; 1/2 lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.20; 100 lbs. \$29.00. (Not mailable)

Powdered Bordeaux. Bluestone and lime in the proper proportion to make up Bordeaux Spray. Add water according to directions. Lb. 25c; 4 lbs. 65c; 48 lbs. \$6.72.

Bluestone (Copper Sulphate). Crystals: 4 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$5.25. Snowform: 4 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.68; 100 lbs. \$5.50 Write for special prices on barrels or ton lots.

Bisulphide of Carbon. Best thing known for ridding grains of weevils, and excellent for killing ants, grasshoppers, etc., and for destroying vermin. Sold in gallon cans only, \$2.00. (Not mailable.)

Carbolineum (Avenarius). A wonderful insecticide and germicide for many uses. Preserves wood against rot and doubles its life. In gallon cans, \$1.75.

Cooper's Cattle Dip. This is the only real, effective Cattle Dip on the market. Equally effective when sprayed or dipped Qt. 75c; gal. \$2.25.

Stearn's Electric Paste. Guaranteed to kill land-crabs, rats, mice, cockroaches, water bugs, etc. 2 ozs. 35c; 15 ozs. \$1.25.

Cyanogas A-Dust. Deadly to rodent and insect pests. For best results, use a small hand duster to force the Cyanogas deep enough in the burrows to make a complete kill. F.O.B. Plant City. 1/2-lb. tins 45c; 1-lb. tins 75c; 5-lb. tins \$3; 25-lb. tins \$10.00; 100-lb. drums \$25.

Pyrethrum Powder. Kills bedbugs, ants and roaches. 1 lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.80; 25 lbs. \$11.75; 50 lbs. \$23.00; 100 lbs. \$45.00; bbls. (about 225 lbs.) 44c per lb.

Kilgore's Mosquito Spray. A stainless liquid insecticide especially for household use. It kills roaches, bedbugs, ants, moths, mosquitoes, and flies. 1/2 pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 55c; gal. \$1.75.

Tobacco Dust. High-grade strong snuff, not the ground stems usually sold which are absolutely useless as an insecticide. Lb. 8c; 10 lbs. 55c; 25 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$3.75.

Lime-Sulphur Solution. (32 to 34 degrees Baume.) 1-gal. can 55c; 5 gals. \$2.00. Write for special price on half-barrel and barrel lots or more.

Sulphur. Clear dusting Sulphur. Lb. 7c; 10 lbs. 45c; 25 lbs. \$1; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$2.75; ton \$52.

Flowers of Sulphur. 100 per cent pure Sulphur. Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Sulphur (for agricultural purposes) 100 lbs. \$2.50; ton, \$47. Dusting Sulphur with Spreader, 5 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. 45c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$2.75.

3% Nicotine Dust. 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 25 lbs. \$4.00; 50 lbs. \$7.50; 100 lbs. \$13.75.

Copper-Lime Dust (Bordeaux) 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 25 lbs. \$2.10; 50 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$5.50.

Copper-Lime Arsenate Dust. 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.55; 50 lbs. \$4.10; 100 lbs. \$7.25.

Kayso (a spreader) 2 lbs. 40c; 48 lbs. \$8.30.

Penetrol. A free flowing spreader. Qt. 75c; gal. \$1.75; 5-gal. drum \$6.75.

Fish-Oil Soap. Used largely for white fly, mites, San Jose scale, thrip, and various other sucking insects. It is harmless to tender foliage. Use from 5 to 10 pounds Fish-Oil to 50 gallons of water. Lb. 25c; 8 lbs. 80c; 16 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$3.25.

Nicotrol. Nicotine Sulphate with spreader. Qt. \$1.25; gal. \$2.75; 5 gal. drum \$10.50.

SEMESAN

For treatment of beans, peas, cabbage, eggplant, pepper, and all manner of vegetable seeds.

Each package has complete directions.

2 ozs.....	\$0.50	5 lbs.....	\$11.75
1 lb.....	2.50	25 lbs.....	46.25

NEW IMPROVED SEMESAN BEL

For treatment of potatoes, controlling certain diseases of this crop. Each package has complete directions.

4 ozs.....	\$0.50	5 lbs.....	\$ 8.00
1 lb.....	1.75	25 lbs.....	31.25

Prices quoted are F.O.B. Plant City and all stores.

Red Arrow Insect Spray. Makes a perfect solution, harmless to foliage, non-poisonous to human, animal, or poultry life, safe and easy to use. Kills Garden aphids, melon aphids (Hessian fly), all manner of bugs, worms, rose-chafers, leaf-hoppers, white flies, red-spider, caterpillars, cutworms, thrip, celery leaf-tier, and good for spraying all kinds of flowers. Postpaid.

A 1-oz. bottle makes 4 to 8 gallons. Price 35c.

1/4-pint can makes 20 to 35 gallons. Price \$1.00.

1/2-pint can makes 35 to 70 gallons. Price \$1.75.

1-quart can makes 140 to 280 gallons. Price \$6.

1-gallon can makes 560 to 1100 gallons. Price \$17.50.

Evergreen. Evergreen is non-poisonous to humans, birds, or pets. Its killing agent is pyrethrum which has the unusual quality of being fatal to plant insects, but harmless to higher forms of life. 1 oz. 35c; 6 oz. \$1.00; 1 pt. \$2.00. Postpaid.

Kalo Safe Insecticides

No Arsenate, Lead, Copper, or Nicotine.

(Postpaid)

Kalite, a dust for chewing insects—1 lb. 35c; 3 3/4 lbs.....\$1.00
25 lbs.\$5.00

Kaloil, contact spray for sucking insects—1 1/2 oz. 35c; 6 oz. \$1.00; 32 oz. \$3.50; 1 gal.....\$11.75

Kalo Spray, for chewing insects, 1/2 lb. 35c; 4 lbs. 90c; 50 lb. bag\$10.00

Sulfocide and Scalecide

For Spraying Vegetables and Citrus Trees

While Sulfocide is a splendid fungicide and non-poisonous spray for vegetables, it is just as valuable for citrus trees.

In spraying citrus trees, 1 gallon of Sulfocide to a 200-gallon spray tank, with 2 gallons of Scalecide added, takes care of practically all of the citrus troubles, such as scab, scale, rust-mite, aphid, white and red spider, mealy bug, fly, and thrips. No change in this mixture is necessary unless you anticipate a bad attack of scab or melanose, in which case 3 pounds of Oxo Bordo are added to each 50 gallons of spray.

Sulfocide, pt. 55c; qt. 90c; gal. \$2.50; 5 gals. \$8.10.

Scalecide, qt. 65c; gal. \$1.55; 5 gal. \$5.45; 10 gal. \$9.40.



For Best Results

INOCULATE
YOUR LEGUMES WITH
"NITRAGIN"

Fresh Each Year.
Leads In High
Germ Count

The Original Legume Inoculator. Whenever you plant legumes, inoculate with NITRAGIN. SAVES fertilizer bills—builds up the soil. Billions of legume germs per package take nitrogen plant food out of the air and store it in the soil. Other crops that follow benefit.

All Legume Germs are PERISHABLE. For your protection every can of NITRAGIN bears the yearly Expiration Date, the guaranteed number of Legume Germs packed in the can and the price.

EASY TO APPLY
With or Without
Water

Nitragin is a granular MOIST soil-like culture, packed in tins. Contains 35% to 40% moisture. Will stick to the seed without using water. However ANY inoculator will give more uniform results when water is used, as recommended by agricultural authorities. Directions on every Nitragin can.

Nitragin Has Served
the American
Farmer Since
1898

Nitragin Prices—Postpaid

When Ordering, Always Specify Seed

BEGGARWEED	SOY BEANS
CROTALARIA	COW PEAS

Size	Price	Size	Price
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1/2 bu.	\$0.35	1 bu.	\$0.35
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1 bu.65	2 bu.65
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2 1/2 bu.	1.40	5 bu.	1.40
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10 bu.	2.45
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AUSTRIAN PEAS	GARDEN BEANS
GARDEN PEAS	

1/2 bu.	\$0.35
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1 bu.50
------------	-----

* 1 2-3 bu.80
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5 bu.	2.25
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* "100 lb. size."	
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Packed only for	
-----------------	--

Austrian Peas.	
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Pyrox

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Not Prepaid

AN EASIER AND BETTER SPRAYING METHOD

Pyrox Without Poison. The nuisance of mixing your own spray might be worth while if the results justified it. But, to begin with, you can't be sure of your ingredients. Then, the mixture is almost certain to be uneven; clogging the nozzles if they are small; coming out in big wasteful drops if they are large—drops that merely streak the foliage, leaving uncovered space for plant disease to attack your crop.

No wonder that blight cuts into your profits in spite of spraying! Yet you can have complete protection—with Pyrox Without Poison. Thousands of farmers use it every year.

Pyrox Without Poison makes a uniform mixture because it is made from the best ingredients, carefully selected and scientifically blended. Both copper and lime combine in colloidal suspension to make a mixture that goes through the smallest nozzle without clogging, and comes out a fine mist that coats the leaf evenly all over and sticks to it like paint.

No trouble—you just mix Pyrox Without Poison with water, and spray. No burnt foliage. No wasted mixture; Pyrox stays in suspension well, and doesn't spoil if you don't use it promptly.

Use Pyrox Without Poison this season, on part of your crop at least. Test it yourself with home-made Bordeaux. Compare the increased yields and better quality produced by the Pyrox-sprayed crops—then decide.

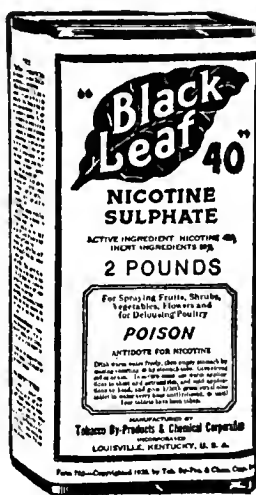
50 lb. drum, \$5.75; 100 lb. drum, \$9.00; 500 lb. barrel \$33.50.

Pyrox. is also made with poison to kill leaf-chewing insects as well as to prevent blight.

Lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 25 lbs. \$6.25; 50 lbs. \$10.00; 100 lbs. \$13.50; 300 lbs. \$33.00.

Nicotine Pyrox. If you have a garden, you will want a can of the new Nicotine Pyrox—Pyrox treated with nicotine. It not only kills leaf-chewing insects and prevents blight and other diseases as the regular Pyrox does, but it also kills sucking insects such as aphids, thrips and leaf-hoppers. Pyrox is designed for commercial crops, but in the garden where sucking insects do so much damage, you will want to use Nicotine Pyrox, the spray that provides most complete protection.

10 oz. 50c; 40 oz. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.00.



Spray "Black Leaf 40" 40% NICOTINE

THE STANDARD CONTACT INSECTICIDE

For the control of aphids, thrips, leaf-hoppers, and other soft-bodied sucking insects. Recommended by Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Safe on fruit, foliage, and buds. **EFFECTIVE on—**

Watermelons, Cantaloupes, Cucumbers. Crops often reduced in yield and grade or even destroyed by the melon aphid (also called "melon louse," "green fly," etc.).

Onions. Crop occasionally destroyed by the onion thrips (also known as "onion louse," white blight," etc.).

Tomatoes and Potatoes. Plants weakened and killed by potato aphid ("red and green lice").

Eggplants, Peppers, Peas, Cabbages, etc. Often "fail" because of preventable attacks of soft-bodied sucking insects.



Ornamentals. Often severely injured by aphids, thrips, leaf-hoppers.

Citrus. Yields often very materially reduced on account of aphids.

Black Leaf "40" can be mixed with other sprays, as Lead Arsenate, Lime - Sulphur, Pyrox, etc., hence saving the time and expense of separate applications.

A NEW CONTROL FOR POULTRY LICE AND MITES

It has just recently been discovered that Black Leaf 40, undiluted, painted on the top side of poultry roosts, will control body-lice. This new method of delousing poultry saves labor, does not harm the birds, nor retard egg-production. Black Leaf 40 is also very effective when applied as a spray against poultry lice.

PREPAID

1-oz. bottle (makes 6 gallons spray).....	\$.35
5-oz. bottle (makes 30 gallons spray).....	1.00
1-lb. bottle (makes 80 to 100 gallons spray).....	2.25
2-lb. tin (makes 160 to 200 gallons spray).....	3.25
5-lb. tin (makes 400 to 500 gallons spray).....	5.85
10-lb. tin (makes 800 to 1,000 gallons spray).....	9.85

SPRAYERS

Prepaid

The lack of first-class spraying equipment is false economy. You simply cannot afford not to consider this feature as one of the absolute necessities in growing successful truck crops. You are in the business to succeed, so what's the use trying to get away from the very thing on which may depend the success of your year's work? We carry a complete line of repair parts for all sprayers listed. Write for prices.

Vermorel Knapsack Sprayer

OUR GUARANTEE: Get your money back if Vermorel Sprayers do not perform the best service you ever saw. We carry a complete line of parts.



In the Vermorel there are no annoying waits; the sprayer does not have to be placed on the ground while pumping is done. The tank is elliptical in shape and concaved on one side, which allows it to fit snugly against the back. It is supported by two leather straps, which distribute the weight evenly over both shoulders, thus allowing operator the free use of both hands. A forty-pound pressure is maintained by an occasional stroke of the lever placed at the right-hand side.

PRICE \$16.50

The Myers Perfect Knapsack Spray Pump

Made with galvanized or copper tank and equipped with brass spray pump, with large air-chamber, brass ball valves, solid plunger and patent agitator.

Myers Perfect Knapsack Pumps are complete in every respect and ready to spray. They are made with either galvanized or copper tanks which hold 5 gallons. Tanks are heavily soldered, and are fitted with tight lid and strainer. Pumps are made of brass with large air-chamber, brass cylinders, brass ball valves, patent agitator, 5 feet of 3/8-inch hose, and iron pipe extension. Lever can be shifted from right to left, and shoulder straps are provided for carrying.

This is one of the most dependable Sprayers ever made. No loss of time pumping up; little to get out of order.

No. 330. Galvanized Spray Pump, fitted with 5 feet of 3/8-inch hose and Fembro Spray nozzle. Price \$11.00.

We have a complete line of Myers Knapsack Spray Pump parts.

Brown's Compressed Air Sprayers

For spraying small trees, all manner of truck, and handling disinfectants of every description.

This Sprayer is made with a heavy lock seam riveted tank, the capacity of which is 4 gallons. Equipped with 2 feet of 5-ply Hose, Non-Clog Jr. Nozzle, Carrying-Strap, Auto-Pop Shutoff and 2-foot Extension Rod with each machine.

The nozzle has a strainer screen which prevents the sediment from clogging the discharge aperture in the nozzle. The Brown Sprayer is the very best compressed-air type made, and will give efficient service.

Blue Ribbon No. 91B. Brass Tank.....\$7.25
Auto-Spray No. 9A. Galvanized Tank.....6.50

We Have a Complete Line of Parts.

Hand Sprayers and Dusters

Postpaid

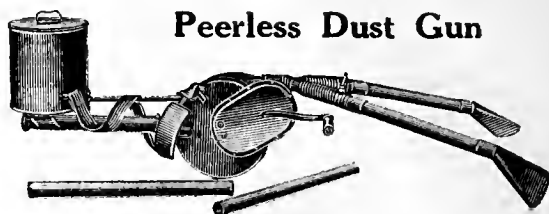


FEENY HAND DUSTER No. BX. Holds 1 pint; 28 inches long. Extra nozzle. A splendid inexpensive Duster for field, flowers or garden. Efficient, durable, and easy to operate and reload. Equipped with extension tubes and special nozzles for dusing upward from underneath plants and vines, and is recognized as standard dusting outfit for applying all kinds of powdered insecticides in fields, vineyards, gardens, etc. Price \$1.10.

Feeney Model D. holds 2 quarts. Price \$2.65.

CONTINUOUS HAND SPRAYER. One of the best Hand Sprayers made. There is a continuous mist or spray from the time you start the pump until some seconds after it is stopped. Has two nozzle tips. It is recommended for fly-oils, etc. Holds 1 quart. Price \$1.00.

NEW MISTY HAND SPRAYER. This is a splendid and serviceable Sprayer. Lock seamed can. Made of heavy tin. Holds 1 quart. Price 50c.



Peerless Dust Gun

The most perfectly balanced Duster on the market. It will dust one or two rows and will dust underneath the foliage. It is ball bearing, has a powerful air-blast, is easy to operate, can be regulated, and will dust medium-sized trees.

The Peerless Duster is operated from the side of operator. The body plate is operated with universal joint, giving a comfortable position at any angle without chafing the body. Its simplicity makes it fool-proof.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Price \$19.00.

Plant Setters and Miscellaneous Farm and Garden Tools

Masters Plant Setter (Automatic)

A wonderful labor-saving tool for transplanting cabbage, tomato, sweet potato, cauliflower, pepper, eggplant, and similar plants.

No up-to-date truck-grower should be without it. Thousands sold everywhere. One man will set 10,000 to 15,000 plants per day. Each plant set, watered and covered in one operation without stooping, therefore no lame backs.

Your complete satisfaction guaranteed. Write for descriptive circular. Price \$5.50.

Cyclone Seeder

The automatic feed adjustment gives a positive force feed and is quickly adjusted for different seeds. Flow can be started or stopped instantly by the touch of a lever. Seed cannot clog or rush. No waste of seed. Made for any kind of grain or grass seed which can be sown broadcast, such as alfalfa, alsike, barley, beggarweed, buckwheat, corn, clover, cowpeas, millet, oats, peas, rape, rye, soy beans, sorghum, turnips, vetches, wheat. Saves an extra hand or two. One man seeds several acres per hour. Price \$2.25.

Orange Clippers

Postpaid

WISS. Lasts the longest and does fine work. The blades are especially curved, with smooth points and edges, and they will not bruise the fruit. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

Raffia

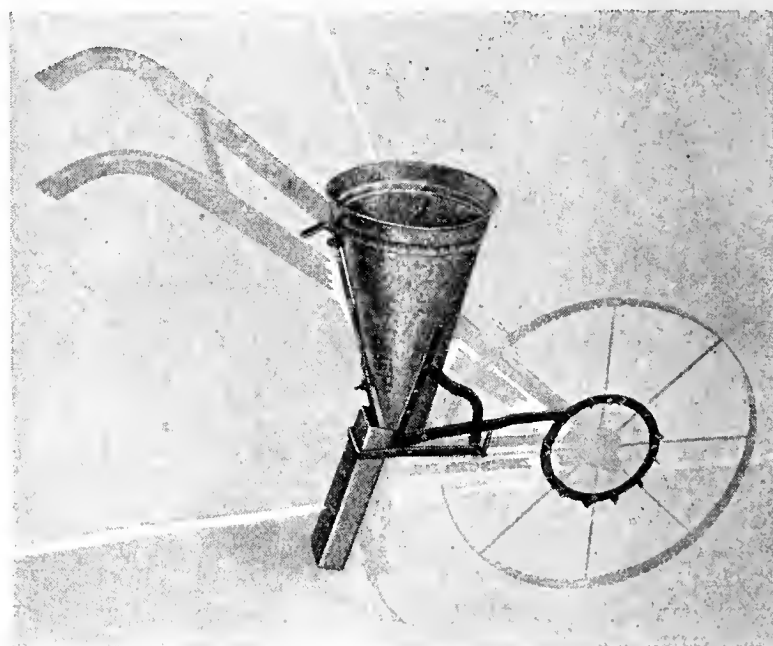
Postpaid

The plain or natural color comes in 1-pound hanks, and in 225-pound bales of uneven weight hanks. Plain natural color (1-lb. hanks). Lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$32.50.

Hitchcock Fertilizer Distributor

F.O.B. Plant City and All Stores

This is one of the newest, simplest and most economical types on the market. The hopper holds about 25 lbs. and the output can be easily adjusted to any amount desired.



Hitchcock Fertilizer Distributor

This distributor can be used in between the rows and is especially suited for side-dressing. Fits any No. 119 Planet Jr. high-wheel plow and can be put on or taken off in a moment's time. Price \$6.00 F.O.B. Plant City and all stores.

Planet Jr. Will Provide a Margin of Profit



In good times or bad the only way you can make a profit is to produce a crop at a cost lower than the current selling price. Planet Jr. tools will help you do this by cutting your labor costs, planting, cultivating and fertilizing your crops more efficiently and accurately. And you can depend on a Planet Jr. to give you faithful service season after season.

No. 119 High-Wheel Garden Plow and Cultivator. Weight 16½ lbs. 1½ in. rim. Equipped with one 1¼-inch Cultivating Tooth, one 4-inch Cultivating Tooth, one Plow, one Reversible Scuffle Blade. No. 35 Seeder fits the No. 119. Price \$3.60.

Planet Jr. No. 220 Fertilizer Distributor. It spreads fertilizer from 4 to 30 inches on the ground. The hopper capacity is one bushel and the weight of the load is placed over the wheel, making it easy to push. The No. 220 will distribute 100 to 2000 pounds of commercial fertilizer to the acre. Price \$26.00.

No. 17 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe. Equipped with pair of 6-inch Hoes, 3 Steel Cultivator Teeth, and large Garden Plow. Price \$7.35.

No. 19 Planet Jr. Garden Plow and Cultivator. Equipped with one 2-inch Cultivator Tooth, one 10-inch Sweep, one Plow. Price \$4.75.

No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Holds 2½ quarts. \$16.75.

Fire-Fly Garden Plow. Packed weight, 14 lbs. \$4.00.

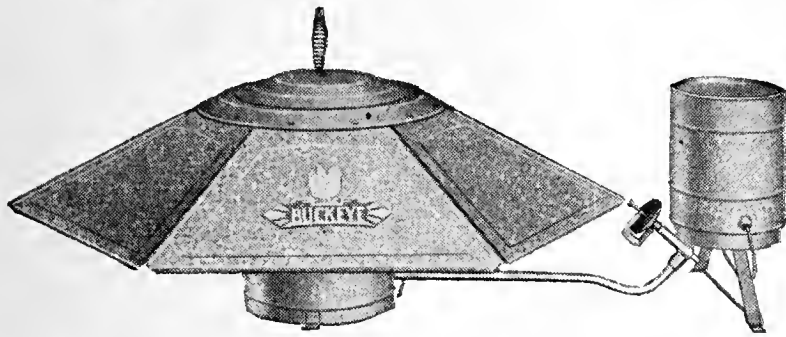
No. 11 Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoe. \$13.00.

If the Right Tool for Your Conditions is Not Illustrated Here Send for the Complete Planet Jr. Catalog. Planet Jr. Tools Are Not Prepaid and Cannot Be Shipped C.O.D.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT

We carry the Very Best, and Our Stocks Are Complete, Which Means Quick Execution of All Orders.



Buckeye New Automatic Blue-Flame Brooders

Freight Prepaid

The New Automatic Blue-Flame Brooder is a high-power, oil-burning Brooder that operates on the same successful principle as the Standard Coal-Burning Brooder. Equipped with a blue-flame burner that is absolutely smokeless, odorless, and noiseless. Self-regulating, simple, safe, and durable.

No. 642. 42-inch canopy.....	\$9.25
No. 652. 52-inch canopy.....	9.85
No. 81B. 500-chick capacity (Old Style)	8.75
No. 80B. 350-chick capacity (Old Style)	8.25
No. 27B. 200-chick capacity (Old Style)	7.50

Moe's Blue-Flame Oil Brooder

Prepaid

A simple, reliable, oil-burning Brooder, sturdy in construction and easy to operate. Burns kerosene.

No. 232. 34-in. canopy. Capacity, 300 chicks, Shipping weight, 36 lbs. Price, complete, \$9.00.

Moe's Double Feeding-Troughs

Postpaid

Double trough, with sliding top, easily filled and cleaned. Accurately stamped with dies. No rough edges.

	Each
No. 58. Length 12 inches.....	\$0.25
No. 59. Length 18 inches.....	.35
No. 60. Length 24 inches.....	.45
No. 140. Length 21 inches. Capacity 10 qts.....	1.00
No. 141. Length 35 in. Capacity 17 qts. \$18.00 per doz.....	1.50

Thermometer, Universal Buckeye

Postpaid

Black oxidized brass scales, white filled figures and graduations, mercury tubes.

Incubator Thermometer	\$1.00
Brooder Thermometer .....	.60
Weather Thermometer, 8 in- wood case .....	.50
10-in. Japanned-tin case.....	1.50

Bottom-Filled Fountains

Postpaid

This fills the breeder's need for an inexpensive general utility Fountain made of the very best grade of galvanized iron in two pieces. Three sizes: No. 19, 1 qt. 25c; No. 20, 1/2 gal. 35c; No. 24, 1 gal. 45c.

Heavy Tin Buttermilk Feeders

Postpaid

Feed-troughs in tin plate, sliding top, easy to clean, no seams, rivets or solder. Clean, sanitary and safe to feed milk in.

	Each
No. 137. Length 10 in.....	\$0.25
No. 138. Length 20 in.....	.35

Moe's Egg-Tester

Postpaid

With this you can test the fertility of eggs during first week of incubation. Use on an ordinary lamp (No. 2 burner) in a dark room. It will illuminate interior of egg so that you will know if the chick is alive. Also shows size of air cell.

No. 48. One size only. 25c each.

Moe's Ideal Poultry Punch

Postpaid

A new improved Punch that works easily, cuts clean, and does not pinch the foot. Length 3 1/2 inches. Nickel plated. No. 39, 35c each.

Star Jar Fountain and Feeder

Postpaid

Used for either water or milk

Simple, practical, and durable. Will fit pint, quart, or 1/2-gallon Mason jar. Made of one piece non-rusting metal. Leaking impossible. Convenient, sanitary, and cheap. Little chicks cannot get drowned.

Can be used for feed, water, or milk. One size. No. 133. With out jar, 10c; 3 for 25c.

Nest-Eggs

Postpaid

China. 3c each; 35c per doz. Medicated. 3c each; 30c per doz.

Grit and Shell Boxes

Postpaid

Grit, shell, and charcoal have become a recognized essential diet toward increased health of fowls. These boxes are economical and practical and made of the best galvanized iron. Three sizes:

No. 45. For baby chicks.....	\$0.40
No. 9. For grown birds.....	.75
No. 90. For grown birds.....	1.00

Round Baby Chick Feeders

Postpaid

A splendid device for feeding the baby chicks. Keeps the feed pure and clean. Chicks cannot get into or upset the feed. Will last for years. Made in two sizes:

No. 11. Eight feeding-holes	\$0.10
No. 12. Twelve feeding-holes .....	.20

Moe's Dry Mash Hoppers

Postpaid

A strictly high-quality Hopper, and will pay for itself in feed saved that is lost by the ordinary way of feeding without proper equipment. The curved bottom keeps the feed in easy reach and the taper shape of Hopper prevents the feed from clogging.

No. 35. Width 8 1/2 inches.....	\$1.00
No. 36. Width 12 inches.....	1.20
No. 37. Width 24 inches.....	1.70

Leg Bands

Postpaid

Champion. Made of aluminum and will not rust. Adjustable to any size bird. Sets run from 1 to 12, 1 to 25, 1 to 50, and 1 to 100. 12 bands 15c; 25 bands 25c; 50 bands 40c; 100 bands 75c.

Key Ring Leg Bands. Made of celluloid in fast colors, red, pink, garnet, green, white and blue. Sizes for baby chick, Pigeon, Bantam, medium, intermediate and large. Specify size and color. 1c each; 75c per 100.

Conkey's and Lee's Poultry Remedies

Postpaid

Conkey's Old Reliable Powder.....	\$0.30
Conkey's Balmo (formerly Canker and Bronchitis Remedy).....	.60
Conkey's Stock Tonic (Lb. package).....	.30
Conkey's Salvo .....	.30
Conkey's Diatex .....	.30
Conkey's Head Lice Ointment.....	.30
Conkey's Y-O (Yeast with Cod-Liver Oil), Lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$1.85.	
Conkey's Poultry Tonic. 1 1/2 lb. package, 30c.	
Lee's Germozone. 4-oz. bottle 45c; 12-oz. bottle 85c.	

Pratt's Poultry and Stock Preparations

Postpaid

Pratt's Poultry Regulator. Pkg. 25c; 4 lbs. 50c; 12 lbs. \$1.40; 25 lbs. \$2.50.	
Pratt's Animal Regulator. 21-oz. pkg. 25c; 3 lbs. 45c; 7 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$2.50.	
Pratt's Poultry Worm Powder. 2 lbs. 50c; 4 1/2 lbs. \$1; 12 lbs. \$1.90; 25 lbs. \$3.60.	
Pratt's N-K Poultry Worm Capsules. Adult size 50-capsule pkg. 75c; 100-capsule pkg. \$1.35. Chick size 50-capsule pkg. 50c; 100-capsule pkg. 90c.	
Pratt's R-P Tablets (Formerly Roup) 1 1/2 oz. 25c; 3 1/2 oz. 50c.	
Pratt's Chick Tablets (Formerly Diarrhoea). 7/8 oz. 25c; 2 3/8 oz. 50c.	
Pratt's Roost Paint. Kills Lice. 1/2 pt. 75c; Pt. \$1.25; Qt. \$2.00; gal. \$6.00.	
Pratt's Disinfectant for Dipping and Spraying Poultry and Stock. Pint 35c; quart 50c; 1/2 gal. 85c; gal. \$1.45.	
Pratt's Fly Chaser. (For Livestock.) 1 qt. 50c; 1/2 gal. 85c; gal. \$1.45; 5 gal. \$6.50.	

CANNING DEPARTMENT

Live at Home and Beat Hard Times!

Build a Bank Account with Tin Cans!

Hardly is there a day in Florida when there is not some luscious vegetable or fruit that can easily be conserved for later use. Meats, poultry and fish can also be conserved by modern safe and scientific methods—same methods as used by commercial canners. A pantry full of wholesome home-canned products means a better balanced diet for the entire family the year round. Too, it is fascinating, convenient, avoids waste and builds a bank account.

DIXIE SIMPLIFIED AUTOMATIC HOME CAN SEALER

The best home can sealer on the market for the following reasons:

(1) **Extremely Simple.** Merely insert can, turn crank and can is automatically sealed. Sealer is instantly ready for next can.

(2) Operation of seaming rolls are **Automatic and positive.** Will seal can after can just as it did the first can—merely by turning crank.

(3) **Very Compact.** No loose parts to confuse operator or become lost, thereby placing sealer out of operation.

(4) Seaming chuck and seaming rolls interlock in such a manner that **ALL** possibility of damaging either chuck or rolls through faulty adjustment is entirely eliminated. This valuable feature is found only on the Dixie **AUTOMATIC**.

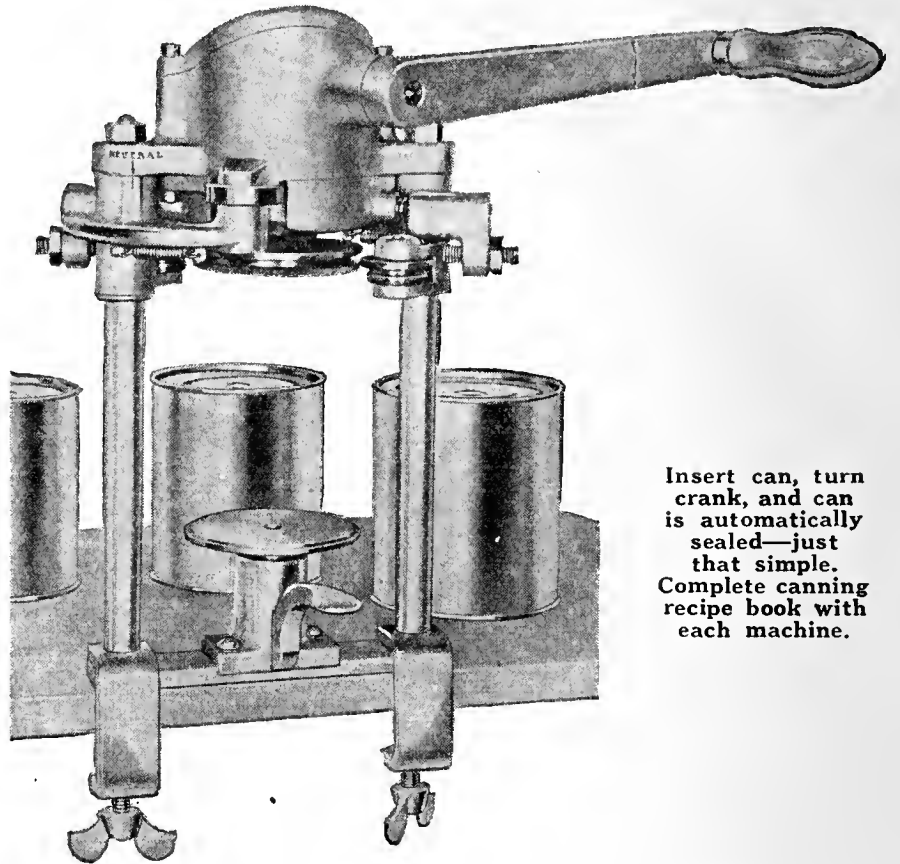
(5) Wear occurs on all sealers and in time causes loss of base pressure, very essential to successful sealing of a can. To offset such wear, Dixie **AUTOMATIC** Sealer has an adjustable baseplate that enables you to easily offset effect of such wear as it occurs.

(6) Equipped with same high quality seaming chuck and seaming rolls as are used on the high-speed Automatic can making machines.

(7) Sturdily built—**Steel where steel belongs**—and should last a lifetime with only reasonable care.

(8) Embodies result of our twenty years' experience with hand sealers and eliminates all objections found in other hand sealing machines.

(9) Regularly equipped for No. 2 (pint) and No. 3 (quart) standard sanitary cans and may readily be changed from one size can to the other. Can be furnished to seal No. 1 and No. 2½ cans, if desired.



Insert can, turn crank, and can is automatically sealed—just that simple. Complete canning recipe book with each machine.

THE FINEST HOME SEALER EVER BUILT

Dixie AUTOMATIC Home Can Sealer equipped to seal No. 2 (pint) and No. 3 (quart) Sanitary cans.....**Prepaid \$15.00**

THE GENUINE BURPEE HOME CAN SEALER

The Burpee Home Can Sealer is a safe, simple, and inexpensive device for sealing sanitary or rim-seal tin cans.

With the use of the Home Can Sealer even an inexperienced person, by following instructions carefully, can seal a can as well as an experienced person operating a large automatic machine.

Many who have used this little machine have been astonished at its simplicity and convenience.

The standard machine is made to handle the Sanitary No. 2 (pint) and No. 3 (quart) cans commonly used for fruits and vegetables. **Price \$13.50 Prepaid.**

DIXIE IMPROVED PRESSURE COOKERS

(Built of Aluminum)

Pressure Canning is the only method recommended by U. S. Dept. of agriculture for the canning of non-acid vegetables and fruits or meats. Involves same safe methods as used by commercial canners. Now available to every housewife. **Made in three popular sizes.**

18 Quart DIXIE Improved Pressure Cooker.

(18 quart size most popular.) **\$14.00 F.O.B. Plant City.**
(Holds 15 No. 2 or 8 No. 3 cans; 8 pint, 5 quart, or 3 half-gallon glass jars.)

25 Quart DIXIE Improved Pressure Cooker.

(Splendid for Canning.) **\$16.50 F.O.B. Plant City.**
(Holds 21 No. 2 or 10 No. 3 cans; 18 pint, or 7 quart, or 4 half-gal. glass jars.)

12 Quart DIXIE Improved Pressure Cooker.

(Fine for Cooking and Canning.) **\$13.00 F.O.B. Plant City.**
(Holds 10 No. 2 or 5 No. 3 tin cans; 7 pint or 4 quart or 2 half-gal. glass jars.)

DIXIE STEEL PRESSURE RETORTS

(All Seams Electric Welded)
F.O.B. Plant City

Equipped with complete instruction book, steam gauge, control valve, pet cock, cover lifting device, and galvanized inset crate for holding cans. Sturdily built of boiler steel and will stand years of rugged service.
No. 2. Hotel Size. Will hold 48 No. 2 cans, 30 No. 3 cans, 8 No. 10 cans. **Price \$30.00**
No. 3. Factory Size. Will hold 130 No. 2 cans, 80 No. 3 cans, or 32 No. 10 cans. **Price \$65.00.**



The Dixie Cooker Is Equally Suitable With Tin Cans or Glass Jars

CANS

F.O.B. Plant City. At our various branch stores the freight from Plant City must be added.

Do not order Sanitary Cans if you do not have a can sealer.

It should be remembered when ordering Cans that you cannot use Sanitary Cans without a sealer, therefore do not get Standard and Sanitary Cans confused. Note the convenient and desirable manner in which our Cans are packed.

In our canning list we have added Sanitary Cans. This type Can is growing more popular each season, and we feel that it is much more practical than any other Can on the market, due to the fact that it is easier to fill. No soldering necessary; can be used two or three times.

No.		Amt. in case	Case	1000
2.	Sanitary Cans and Caps	100	\$2.60	\$24.95
3.	Sanitary Cans and Caps	100	3.60	34.75
2.	Sanitary Lacquered Cans and Caps.....	100	2.75	26.35
3.	Sanitary Lacquered Cans and Caps.....	100	3.85	37.65
1½.	Friction-top (¾ pt.) Cans and Caps.....	125	3.65	28.55
2½.	Friction-top (¾ qt.) Cans and Caps.....	100	3.95	38.30
5.	Friction-top (approx. ½ gal.) Cans and Caps	50	3.25	63.10
10.	Friction-top (approx. 1 gal.) pail and lid	50	4.50	88.30

5 gal. Square Honey Cans, each 50c; \$4.50 for 10.

Canning in tin cans has many advantages over glass jars. There is no danger of breakage, either during canning or afterward during storage and transportation, and they are easier to handle than glass. The larger opening in the Sanitary type of can

makes it easier to pack products in cans than in jars. The top is entirely open and is sealed by a double seaming of the cover onto the edge.

It is estimated that each year one hundred thousand carloads of fresh vegetables and fruits rot on the ground as a result of glutted markets during the growing season. At least 95 per cent of that enormous waste could be turned into profit with a small investment in the way of a small canning plant on the farm.

CANNING LABELS

Prepaid

Our Labels are beautifully lithographed in four colors, and we can have name and address, also contents, etc., printed at an additional cost of \$1.50 for 500 or \$2 per 1000. Special rate in large quantities. No printed order for less than 500. We will gladly send sample Labels. We can also have made up, nice, neat rubber stamps with name and address, at 75 cts. each. We carry Labels for beans, blackberries, corn, tomatoes, and syrup.

	25	100	1000
No. 1½ and 2½ Syrup.....	\$0.25	\$0.50	\$3.50
No. 2 and 3 Vegetable.....	.25	.50	3.50
No 5. (approx. ½ gal. syrup).....	.25	.60	5.00
No. 10 (approx. 1 gal. syrup).....	.35	1.00	7.50

CANNING SUPPLIES

Postpaid

Extra Covers for No. 2 Sanitary Cans (per 100).....	\$0.75
Extra Covers for No. 3 Sanitary Cans (per 100).....	1.00
Extra Solder Hemmed Caps (per 100).....	1.00
Extra Caps for No. 1½ Friction Top (per 100).....	.85
Extra Caps for No. 2½ Friction Top (per 100).....	1.00
Can Tongs .....	.60

Granular Aero Cyanamid

Granular Aero Cyanamid, popularly known as GC, is a pellet form of Aero Cyanamid, a fertilizer carrying both nitrogen and lime.

AERO CYANAMID IS A SUPERIOR PRODUCT BECAUSE

- 1. It supplies a high percentage of available nitrogen.
- 2. It limes the soil and destroys soil acids.
- 3. It holds fast to the soil and is not washed out by rains.
- 4. It helps keep the soil free from weeds and disease organisms.
- 5. In its granular form, it is free-flowing, free from dust, easy to handle.

Packed in convenient, even-weight, paper-lined, one-man 100-pound sacks. 100 lbs. \$1.90; ton \$38.00, f.o.b. Plant City, and all stores. Call or write for interesting booklets describing its uses.

Use Ammo-Phos High Analysis Fertilizers on Florida Fruits and Vegetables

AMMO-PHOS Fertilizers induce faster growth, earlier maturity, improved quality, and increased yields of vegetables, and enable you to be among the first to harvest, at highest market prices.

High-grade fruits bring top prices. High acre-yields, lower cost of production, and top prices insure larger profits.

Vegetable

	Bag	Ton
Ammo-Phos No. 1—		
14 ½-24-12....	\$4.00	\$79.00
Ammo-Phos No. 2—		
11-18-18....	3.90	77.00
Ammo-Phos No. 6—		
16-13-8....	3.50	69.00

Citrus

	Bag	Ton
Ammo-Phos No. 5—		
14 ½-12-16....	\$3.80	\$75.00
Ammo-Phos "A"—		
13-46....	3.50	69.00
Ammo-Phos "B"—		
20-20....	3.00	59.00

Put up in 100-lb. bags. Prices quoted are prepaid by freight. Call or Write for Special Pamphlet.





Bradley's AA Quality Fertilizers

Put up in 100-lb. bags, F. O. B. Plant City

Bradley's AA Quality Brands of Fertilizer are properly balanced for Florida soils and are best because they have the greatest crop-producing powers, being the result of long, practical experience and scientific research.

The plant-foods they contain are selected and formulated with special reference to the requirements of each crop when grown under Florida conditions.

They are properly manufactured, blended, and cured by The American Agricultural Chemical Company, whose record of continued success covers a period of over half a century.

BRADLEY'S CITRUS SEAL FERTILIZER

Ammonia	Phosphoric	Potash	Price f.o.b. Plant City	Bag	Ton
	Acid				
4%	8%	3%	For early spring and summer	\$1.55	\$30.00
3%	8%	5%	For late summer.....	1.60	31.00
2%	8%	10%	For late fall.....	1.85	36.00

The above Fertilizers are made from bone-meal, guano, ground tobacco stems, superphosphate, H. G. sulphate of potash, nitrate, and sulphate of ammonia.

For best results, young trees should be fertilized three or four times a year. Make first application in January or February, second in June, the third in September, and the last the latter part of November. This last application should be low in ammonia and high in potash content, to harden up the trees for winter. Give the young trees a pound, each time, for each year of age. Bearing trees should be fertilized three times, using our Spring, Summer and Fall Bradley's Citrus Seal Brands. Use from 15 to 25 pounds each application, according to size and age of tree.

BRADLEY'S AA SURE CROP FERTILIZER

Ammonia	Phosphoric	Potash	Price f.o.b. Plant City	Bag	Ton
	Acid				
3%	9%	3%	.....	\$1.55	\$29.55

The best fertilizer mixture for Florida field crops. Valuable for corn, cane, sweet potatoes, cotton, peanuts, etc.

BRADLEY'S LAZARETTO TRUCK FERTILIZERS

Ammonia	Phosphoric	Potash	Price f.o.b. Plant City	Bag	Ton
	Acid				
4%	8%	3%	.....	\$1.65	\$32.00
5%	5%	5%	.....	1.75	33.80
5%	7%	3%	.....	1.70	33.15
5%	7%	5%	.....	1.80	35.60

Bradley's Lazaretto Truck Fertilizers are made from H. G. sulphate of potash, superphosphate, fish, blood and bone, castor-meal, cotton-seed-meal, nitrate and sulphate of ammonia.

Experienced and successful truck-growers recognize the value of organic ammoniates and know that thrifty plants, with heavy fruiting capacity and of long life, always result from the use of these fertilizers. The consistent use of these high-grade organic ammoniates in Bradley's Lazaretto Truck Fertilizers makes this the leading brand for Florida truck-growers. Designed especially for Florida soils, it will produce a rapid, luxuriant growth and exceptionally heavy yields with excellent carrying qualities.

BRADLEY'S LAWN FERTILIZER

Ammonia	Phosphoric	Potash	Price f.o.b. Plant City	Bag	Ton
	Acid				
5%	7%	3%	.....	\$1.70	\$33.15

Derived from dissolved bone, potash salts, castor-meal, cotton-seed-meal, fish, goat manure, blood and bone, nitrate and sulphate of ammonia.

For lawns and golf-courses, where a rich, dark green, velvety cover of lawn grass is desired, use Bradley's Lawn Fertilizer. Excellent for shrubs also.

BRADLEY'S MUCK SPECIAL

Ammonia	Phosphoric	Potash	Price f.o.b. Plant City	Bag	Ton
	Acid				
2%	8%	10%	.....	\$1.85	\$36.00

This brand is low in ammonia and high in potash. Many experimental tests and years of experience have demonstrated that this is the best fertilizer mixture for truck crops on Florida muck soils, and always results in exceptionally heavy yields of good carrying quality.

The Planet Jr. Fertilizer Distributor saves fertilizer, time, and labor, and results in the production of large crops that you can market earlier, for better prices. Considering that it gives years of service at a very modest initial cost, no truck-farmer can afford to be without one of these Distributors. See page 42.

Other Fertilizers Recommended

MANURE



Wizard is pure sheep manure, highly concentrated, with all weed seeds killed. It supplies the humus and natural plant-food so needed by Florida soils.

For New Lawns use 10 to 12 pounds per 100 square feet and rake into the surface soil. On old lawns use 8 to 10 pounds scattered broadcast and wet down with a hose.

For Flowers and Shrubs mix Wizard with the soil around each plant, using 1 to 5 pounds according to size.

For Fruits and Vegetables use 1000 to 1500 pounds per acre. Apply with a drill in the row or hill. Wizard is a profitable and lasting soil-building fertilizer.

Wizard Brand Sheep Manure.....	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	100 lbs.	Ton
Wizard Brand Concentrated Manure	\$0.45	\$0.75	\$2.00	\$39.00
			1.90	37.00

Prices quoted are F.O.B. Plant City.

Manganese Sulphate. A soil corrective for Alkaline or sweet land. Plants yellowed by Manganese starvation are easily strengthened by applications of Manganese Sulphate at the rate of from 100 to 200 lbs. per acre. Put up in 100 lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$3.75; ton \$70.00, F.O.B. Plant City.

GERMAN PEAT MOSS. very good to add humus and hold moisture in seed-beds. Also an excellent poultry litter. Prices: 1 Bale (about 100 lbs.) \$2.50; f.o.b. Plant City.

KAINIT (German). Put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$1.20; ton \$22.80, f.o.b. Plant City.

STEAMED BONE MEAL. 3 per cent Ammonia. 5 lbs. 15c; 10 lbs. 25c; 25 lbs. 50c; 100 lbs. \$2.15, f.o.b. Plant City.

NITRATE OF POTASH. It is heavy in both ammonia and potash. 100 lbs. \$2.40; ton \$47.20, f.o.b. Plant City.

NITRATE OF SODA. Put up in 100-lb bags. 100 lbs. \$2.00; ton \$38.00, f.o.b. Plant City.

SUPERPHOSPHATE (Acid Phosphate). Acid Phosphate is a valuable fertilizer and has corrected many plant troubles, particularly on muck soil. 16 per cent Phosphoric Acid. 100 lbs. \$1.00; ton \$20.00, f.o.b. Plant City.

HARDWOOD ASHES. Fine for sour and acid soils. 3 per cent potash, put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$1.15; ton \$22.00.

LIME, Hydrated. Lime is a wonderful land-sweetener, and should be used on all new land that is just being cultivated. It is also a good thing for old land. Use at the rate of a half ton to a ton per acre, broadcast, before breaking the ground. If your soil is new and sour, the application should be heavier. You can use Hydrated with safety. 50-lb. bag 50c; ton \$19; 1/2 ton at ton rate, f.o.b. Plant City.

GOAT MANURE. 2 to 3 percent Potash and 1 to 2 percent Ammonia. Put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$1.25; ton \$23.90, f.o.b. Plant City.

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES, Bee-Hives and Equipment



Prices quoted F. O. B. Plant City

If you wish the shipment by mail, please add postage.

The following is a list of the bee supplies carried in stock in our Florida stores. Write for a complete catalog. There are some items we do not stock. However, we can always get whatever a customer wants from the factory branch, customer to pay transportation charges.

Standard 10-Frame Hive

One-story Standard Hive with metal cover. 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ x20 in., outside measurements.

Hives in the flat are furnished with nails, 135-lb. tin rabbets punched for nails, reversible bottom board, improved metal cover, inner cover, Hoffman frames, and complete directions for nailing.

22202. Knocked down without foundation. Wt. 31 lbs. \$3.50

Price 5 Hives KD Wt. 149 lbs. 15.10

One-story Standard Hive, with excelsior cover

22302. Knocked down without foundation. Wt. 27 lbs. \$3.00

Price 5 Hives KD Wt. 132 lbs. 12.95

Full-Depth 10-Frame Extracting Supers or Hive Bodies

22482. 1 KD Standard Body with frames, no foundation. Wt. 13 lbs. \$1.65

5 KD Standard body with frames, no foundation. Wt. 69 lbs. 6.75

Shallow 10-Frame Extracting Supers

22527. 1 KD Empty only, no fittings. Wt. 5 lbs. \$0.60

22528. 5 KD Empty only, no fittings. Wt. 28 lbs. 2.75

22522. 1 KD With shallow frames, no foundation. Wt. 9 lbs. 1.00

22523. 5 KD With shallow frames, no foundation. Wt. 39 lbs. 4.60

22522. Frame with Hoffman top bar, Wt. 9 lbs. 1.00

22523H 5 frames with Hoffman top bar. Wt. 39 lbs. 5.20

Beeway 10-Frame Section Super

22542. 1 KD Without sections or foundation. Wt. 8 lbs. \$1.00

22543. 5 KD Without sections or foundation. Wt. 39 lbs. 4.60

List of Inside Fixtures for Supers

2540. Beeway Section-holders for 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. sections. Wt. 23 lbs. per 100. \$0.45 \$2.00 \$3.80

2544. Beeway Wood Separators, 1-10 in. thick. Wt. 13 lbs. per 100. .25 1.10 2.00

4248. 10-frame Heavy Metal Frame Supports. 14-in. Wt. 7 lbs. per 100. .20 .70 1.25

4258. 10-Frame Flat Tins, 15 $\frac{7}{8}$ x $\frac{7}{8}$ in. Wt. 8 lbs. per 100. .15 .60 1.10

453. Super Springs, 1c. ea. Wt. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per 100. .75

Honey Extractors

4005. Two Frame New Novice Extractor. Pockets, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x16 in. 60 combs per hr. Shipping Wt. 47 lbs. \$12.75

Covers, Metal Covers, 10-frame

22622. 1 KD Metal Cover with inner cover. Wt. 10 lbs. \$1.20

22623. 5 KD Metal Cover with inner cover. Wt. 46 lbs. 5.25

The Excelsior Wood Cover, 10-frame

22632. 1 KD Excelsior All-Wood Cover. Wt. 8 lbs. \$0.72

22633. 5 KD Excelsior All-Wood Cover. Wt. 40 lbs. 3.10

Inner Covers, 10-frame

22672. 1 KD Inner Cover, without bee escape. Wt. 3 lbs. \$0.35

22673. 5 KD Inner Cover, without bee escape. Wt. 12 lbs. 1.60

Bottom Boards, 10-frame

22712. 1 KD Reversible Cypress Bottom Board. Wt. 7 lbs. \$0.72

22713. 5 KD Reversible Cypress Bottom Board. Wt. 35 lbs. 3.10

Wire for Frames

446. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Spools Tinned Wire. \$0.15

447. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Spools Tinned Wire. .28

448. 1 lb. Spools Tinned Wire. .52

Bee Escape

411. Root Double Escape without Board. Wt. 1 oz. \$0.15

Bristle Bee Brush

292. Bristle Bee Brush. Wt. 3 oz. \$0.25

Frames

Furnished in the flat with nails and staples.

2910. Hoffman, with 10 50 100 two-piece bottom bar, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x17 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. Wt. 46 lbs. per 100. \$0.70 \$2.75 \$5.40

2920. Regular Shallow Extracting Frames, with two-piece bottom bar, depth 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. Wt. 26 lbs. per 100. .45 1.85 3.60

2940. Shallow Extracting Frames, with regular Hoffman top bar, with two-piece bottom bar. Wt. 38 lbs. per 100. .55 2.45 4.80

Comb Honey Sections

No. 1 Grade

2440. 100. Wt. 8 lbs. \$1.30

2441. 250. Wt. 17 lbs. 3.15

2442. 500. Wt. 31 lbs. 6.00

Spur Wire Imbedder

401. Super Wire Imbedder. Wt. 8oz. \$0.20

Steel Hive Tool

405. Hive Tool, 10-inch. Wt. 6oz. \$0.55

Wire Queen and Drone Trap (10-frame)

4211. Wire Trap. Wt. 2 lbs. \$0.45

Queen Excluder, 10-frame

Bees pass through rapidly, without hesitating.

4242. 10-frame Standard Each 10 3-wire and wood. 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ x20 in. Wt. 4 lbs. \$0.65 \$6.00

4241. 10-frame Special 7-wire and wood. Wt. 4 lbs. .70 6.50

Standard Smoker

423. Standard Tin Smoker, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x7 in. Wt. 2 lbs. \$1.00

Drill Bee Gloves

276. Medium. 277 Large. Wt. 1 lb. \$0.75

Veils

255. Root Indestructible Bee-Veil. Wt. 1 lb. \$0.80

Feeders

291. Boardman Feeder, with cap. Wt. 12 oz. \$0.20

Staples

4562. Crate Staples, 2x $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 1-lb carton \$0.20

4571. New style End-space Staples, 1 lb. .25

Cement-Coated Wire Nails

4511. 2d Fine Lb. \$0.13

4517. 7d box .11

4546. $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch .26

4569. Galvanized Nails, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, not cement-coated, for nailing metal on covers .20

Foundation

Medium Brood, 3-ply

8x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—7 sheets to pound Price Weight

5000. 10-sheet Carton \$0.90 3 lbs.

5003. 50-sheet Carton 4.15 9 lbs.

Medium Brood, Single-Ply

For Standard Frames

8x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—8 sheets to pound Price Weight

5110. 10-sheet Carton \$0.75 3 lbs.

5113. 50-sheet Carton 3.50 8 lbs.

Light Brood, Single-Ply

8x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—Special. 10 sheets to pound Price Weight

5210. 10-sheet Carton \$0.60 2 lbs.

5213. 50-sheet Carton 2.75 7 lbs.

5214. 200-sheet Carton 10.80 33 lbs.

Medium Brood, Single-Ply

For Shallow Frames

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—15 sheets to pound Price Weight

5120. 10-sheet Carton \$0.45 2 lbs.

5123. 50-sheet Carton 2.00 5 lbs.

Medium Brood, Single-Ply

5x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—13 sheets to pound Price Weight

10-sheet Carton \$0.45 2 lbs.

50-sheet Carton 2.00 6 lbs.

Medium Brood, Wired

8 9-16x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—7 sheets to pound Price Weight

350. 10-sheet Carton \$0.87 3 lbs.

350. 50-sheet Carton 4.03 10 lbs.

Medium Brood, Wired

5x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—12 sheets to pound Price Weight

352. 10-sheet Carton \$0.55 2 lbs.

352. 50-sheet Carton 2.47 6 lbs.

Thin Super

5331. 1-lb. Carton, 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ x15 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 28 sheets to lb. \$0.70 2 lbs.

5333. 5-lb. Carton, 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ x15 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 28 sheets to lb. 3.25 7 lbs.

5321. 1-lb. Carton, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 22 sheets to lb. .70 2 lbs.

5323. 5-lb. Carton, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 22 sheets to lb. 3.25 7 lbs.

3104. 1-lb. Carton, 5x16 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 22 sheets to lb. .75 2 lbs.

3104. 5-lb. Carton, 5x16 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 22 sheets to lb. 3.40 7 lbs.

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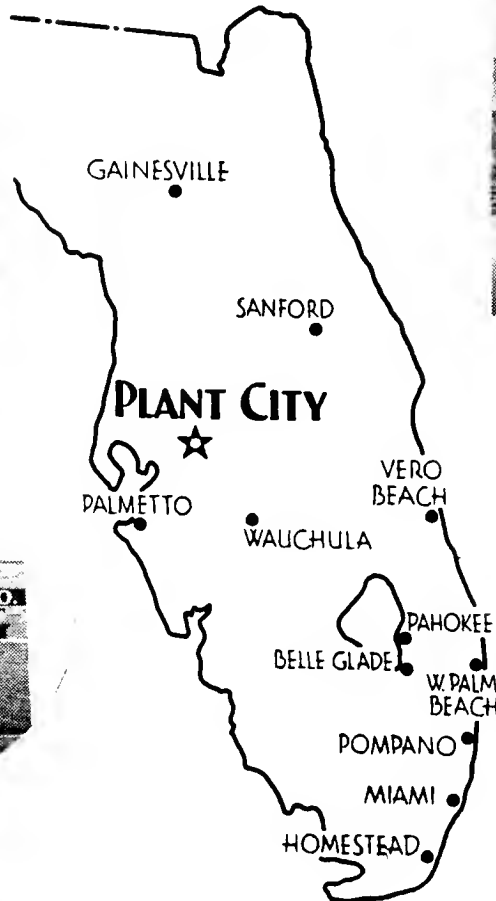
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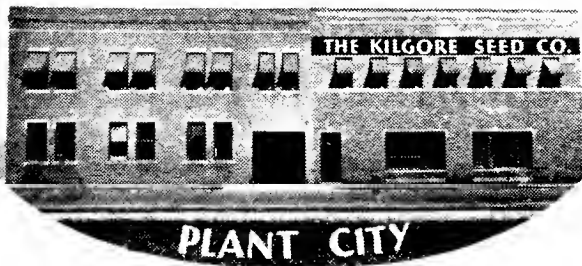
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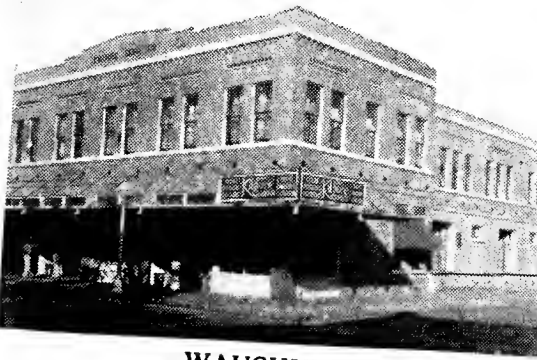
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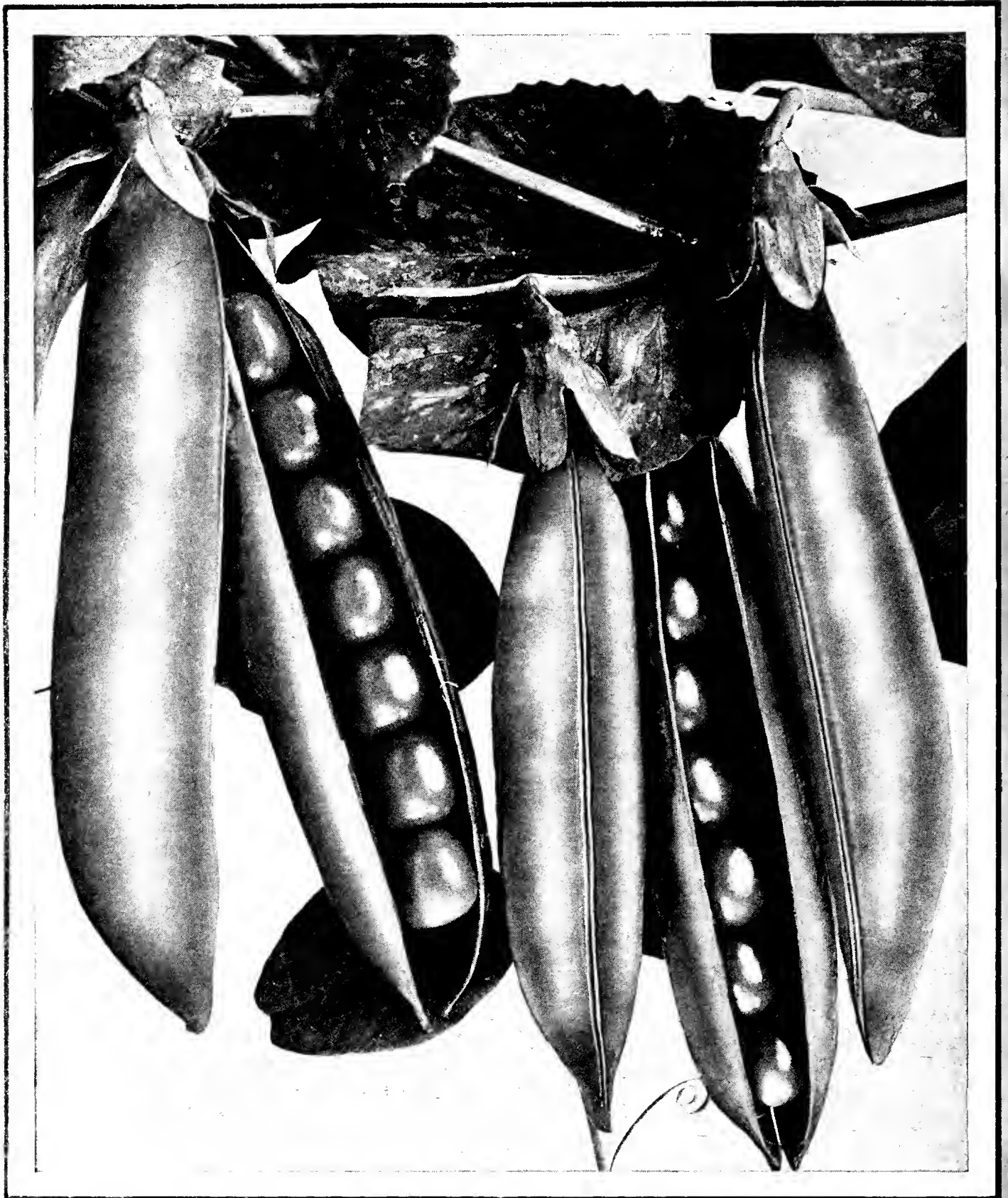


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